密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registersd at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXII — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1925 — NUMBER 6

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
The Appointment of Mr. MacMurray 153
Shanghai Child Labor and Civic Responsibility 154
Special Articles
Camouflagers and Alibi-Inventors in Peking ..... By Charles Dailey 157
Professor Giles on Chaos in China 159
China the Eternal ..... By Pearl S. Buck 162
An Agricultural Policy for China ..... By Dr. C. Y. Tang 168
Men and Events 172
News from Central China 173
News from South China 175
News from West China 176
Week in the Far East 176
New Books and Publications 178
General News Summary 179
U. S. Court for China 180

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
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PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
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THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. MACMURRAY

MR. John V. A. MacMurray, assistant secretary of state, has been recommended as American Minister to China to succeed Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman who has been promoted to the ambassadorship at Berlin. Although a number of American organizations in China had cabled President Coolidge recommending the appointment of Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General at Shanghai for the Peking post, there seems to be general satisfaction in Mr. MacMurray's selection due to his knowledge of the China situation through actual service here and also to his long connection with the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department. Although many Americans in China would have preferred a man of broader practical experience in the field of commercial and financial affairs, it is possible that Mr. MacMurray is a happy selection for the position in view of the present state of China.

THE reason for this statement is based upon the fact that although Mr. MacMurray has not had actual experience in the field of business and finance, he has had a wealth of experience in the American diplomatic service from the standpoint of the Far East. Although President Harding and Secretary Hughes were the outstanding figures at the Washington Conference it was Mr. MacMurray and his associates in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, as well as the officers in the under-positions in the Navy Department, who supplied the technical information upon which Secretary Hughes and President Harding formulated their policies. Mr. MacMurray was the man behind the gun and it is fitting that he should now be placed in a position at Peking where he may have an opportunity to appraise the situation which has developed since the Washington Conference closed three years ago. He has served as secretary at the American legations or embassies at Bangkok, Petrograd, Peking and Tokyo. His "Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China" is a standard work and a testimonial to his intimate knowledge of the China situation from an international standpoint.

THERE is further cause for gratification at Mr. MacMurray's appointment which will be particularly appreciated by Americans resident in China: he has been particularly trained for this place, not the least of his qualifications being his ability to speak the Chinese language. His appointment will serve as inspiration for hundreds of young men in the American Foreign Service for it shows that the long-hoped for day has arrived,

when the U. S. Government selects trained men for its foreign service. It has been the custom since the beginning of the American government to select its diplomats largely from the standpoint of domestic political considerations. Under the law passed a couple of years ago, which amalgamated the consular and diplomatic branches of the State Department, the President was given power to promote men of merit from the under positions to the higher diplomatic posts. This he has now done in the case of Mr. MacMurray and the effect is bound to be stimulating throughout the service. Clerks and secretaries in consulates and legations of the United States all over the world will now take hope for one of their own has been awarded one of the plums at the top.

OF timely interest in connection with Mr. MacMurray's selection as the American Minister to China is the following statement of American policy toward China, which was delivered in the form of an address before the Williamstown Conference at William's College, Mass., last summer:

"The relationship of the Powers to the development of China as a modern nation cannot be left to their efforts to build up for themselves individual interests involving political claims, whether in the form of spheres of influence or of monopolies in given lines of industrial activity. Exploitation of that character, were it possible in the changed situation now existing in China, could only result in conflicts among the Powers themselves and in antagonism on the part of China which would in the end defeat the possibility of a normal development such as China and the Powers will find essential to their mutual advantage. The principles of the integrity of China and of the open door are self denying ordinances which no power in its own interests can afford to disregard. The conclusions of the Washington Conference have in respect to the problems of China pointed the way and afforded a basis for a policy of "live and let live," which individual nationalities would ignore at their cost.

"In so vast a country, still politically disorganized, but in a state of recuperation from political inertia, it is manifestly impossible for outside influences either to impose an administration of their own or to endow artificially with stability any of the conflicting claimants to authority in China. China must work out its own salvation, and no attempt by the foreign Powers to restore order, unity or governmental authority could be more than partial, temporary and ultimately subversive. The interested nationalities cannot cause the growth of any adequate political organism: they can only await its natural processes, hoping to do no more than help as occasion offers in the correction of such abnormalities as stunt or prevent that growth.

"They must adjust their conception to the reality that China has outgrown both the period of Canton trade and that of the Battle of Concessions. Gracefully if they can, but somehow in any case, they must realize that we are confronted by a China different from that of yesterday—in some ways better, in some worse—requiring a new estimate of facts and tendencies, a new evaluation of the real interests and purposes involved, a new attitude towards China and its claims and aspirations. They cannot dwell among futile visions of "putting China in order," they cannot plan for the future by merely desponding that the present is no better than it is. They must discount in advance the discouragements and disillusions that go with human progress in any form and set themselves to consider how best to serve alike the general good and their own selfish advantage by accommodation and adjustment to a state of things which is developing independently of all they could do—a national development which they can perhaps influence either for good or for evil but which they could not hope to control.

"They can by cooperation—such cooperation as that to which the Consortium looks—minimize the dangers involved in that period of growth. They can moreover assist that development by a more sympathetic and generous viewpoint which would forego petty and vexatious insistence upon unessentials and reserve their strength for those things which are real and vital in the changing relationship between China and the Powers. They will be asked to relinquish much of their established rights and privileges, and will be ill-advised if they give a blank refusal; for much they must give up in their own greater interests, quite apart from any question of liberality towards China. Their problem will be to eschew a blind conservatism on the one hand, and on the other hand to avoid recklessly and irresponsibly yielding rights whose surrender would be construed by the Chinese as a sign of weakness and would encourage in them a desire to pare down and to evade their just obligations in a way that would lead to new antagonisms. China will in the future have greater liberty than ever before to accomplish her national destiny, but must realize, as she does not now, the responsibilities which that liberty involves.

"The new phase upon which her foreign relationships are now entering will in large be a question of the adjustment and accommodation of foreign claims to the realities of China's evolution. At the present moment there is practically nothing which the foreign powers could reasonably or justly be asked to concede; and one notes a tendency on the part of the Chinese not only to ask for concessions which are not warranted by realities but to force these concessions by obstructions and subterfuges that weaken confidence in their good faith and good will. They seem as yet unconscious that there is open to them a surer and speedier way to release them from the obligations that gall and vex them—the way of honest fulfillment of their international duties, which has in the case of Siam, for instance, led to such remarkable results in alleviating the pressure of foreign interests. China has rebuffed the growing tendency of foreigners to feel, for example, that their interests would be better served if they could relinquish the abnormal regime of extraterritoriality upon any adequate assurance of just treatment by the processes of Chinese law. She must learn, and wisdom and justice alike counsel the powers to do their part in reassuring her, that both will profit by bringing about mutual confidence, and that the Treaty Powers must and will, if only out of self-interest, gradually forego their special rights and privileges to the extent that they find that China has deserved such concessions to her developing political entity."

SHANGHAI CHILD LABOR AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

THE *Municipal Gazette* for Thursday, March 19, contained official notice of the forthcoming Special Meeting of Ratepayers, which is to be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday April 15. Under the caption "Child Labor in Local Industries" the *Gazette*, which is the official organ of the Executive Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, announces that "the Chairman of Council will propose a Resolution moving the adoption of Part III of the Report of the Child Labor Commission. This Commission was appointed by the Council to enquire into conditions of child labor in Shanghai and the vicinity, and to make recommendations as to what regulations, if any, should be applied to child labor in the Foreign Settlement, *having regard to practical considerations and to local conditions generally*. The Commission's report was duly submitted to the Council, and received its careful and sympathetic consideration, as the outcome of which it has been decided to make the above recommendation to the ratepayers.

"THE Council's announced policy is that it is sympathetic with any reasonable proposals directed toward child welfare, and the prevention of the industrial employment of children of tender years, to the humane treatment of child workers, to the appointment of a trained foreign inspector who will pay periodical visits to all mills and factories, and generally toward prevention of the

exploitation of child labor. It is its aim that those humanitarian considerations which govern the industrial employment of child labor in Western countries shall, so far as is practicable, have application in the area under its administration, and it accordingly attaches importance to the adoption of regulations such as might reasonably be imposed to achieve that social welfare which is generally desired. To enable these measures to be carried into effect, it is necessary for the Council to obtain powers with which it is not vested under its present administrative code, and accordingly the Council will move the adoption of a Bye-law framed to provide these powers. Under the requirements of the Land Regulations, such Bye-law must be passed and approved by a Special Meeting of Rate-payers, the quorum of which is one-third of the qualified voters. For several years past the Council has failed in its attempts to hold a Special Meeting of ratepayers, for lack of a quorum, as a consequence of which important legislation has been held up, and it is apprehensive that the past failures to hold a Special Meeting may be repeated this year, for the same reason, and thereby its efforts to improve the conditions of child labor in local industries rendered abortive. The Council therefore, makes a special appeal to the ratepayers to attend the Special Meeting fixed for April 15, and at that meeting to accord their support to its Resolutions."

ENTIRELY aside from the matter of main interest quoted from the official notice of the *Municipal Gazette*, that is the consideration of the question of Child Labor and the improvement of local conditions, two matters therein are noteworthy: first, the unusually keen interest being taken by those best qualified to realize the need for legislation on this important matter, to wit the City Fathers, and secondly the extreme difficulty with which any movement toward change in Shanghai immediately meets, even when the best element in the community is heartily in favor of change toward progress. At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Ratepayers' Association, held on the afternoon of March 11, in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society attention was drawn to the fact that there "was a very poor attendance." At this meeting attention was further directed to the need for many changes besides those involved in reference to Child Labor: franchise extension, industrial expansion, an adequate library and museum, more municipal hospitals, and public utilities such as trams and waterworks.

IT was peculiarly unfortunate that a report so carefully worked out and of such surpassing humanitarian as well as economic significance as that of the Child Labor Commission should have been presented in the month of July 1924. Not only are many people out of town at that time but even those who are in the city are not likely to arouse themselves at the height of summer to careful study of as significant a document as that of a report on Child Labor. And there is always a difficulty experienced in catching up, so to speak, with a movement that has got under way when one is absent or too warm to think of serious matters. This it must be assumed explains why the interest in the report of the Child Labor Commission was not immediately greater than it was. However that may be there has, during recent months, been a steadily increasing interest in the Report and in the problem, and since the announcement in the Municipal Gazette of February 12, that the Chairman of the Council would present the matter to the Ratepayers, and that the Council is heartily in support, the interest in and study of the Report has been greater than ever.

THE Child Labor Commission owed its inception to the interest taken by the Women's organizations of Shanghai in the Child Labor question. A joint committee of these organizations first wrote to the Council to urge that a Commission be appointed. After the Commission had been appointed, and had done its work, this same joint Committee of the Women's organizations persevered even farther in writing to the Council to request it to consider the report and to set in motion the necessary machinery to get the recommendations made into regulations. It is interesting to note in passing that this important committee has been composed of Chinese, Japanese, British, and American members.

THE Commission was appointed in June 1923 and, as mentioned above, submitted its report some thirteen months later—July 1924. The length of time during which study was made and evidence taken witnesses to the gravity of the subject. Among the preliminary observations in the final report the lack of public interest in the question is commented upon: "It was early apparent that, apart from the widespread and continuing activities of certain groups and committees interested in religious, social, and industrial work, there was little general public interest in Shanghai in the subject, matter of this enquiry. In this connection it might be mentioned that, upon notice being inserted in the native and foreign press informing the public of the appointment of the Commission and the nature of labors, and inviting all who might desire to attend before it and give evidence, response was made by two persons only: one, a foreigner who expressed the opinion, based on a long residence in this country, that whereas a large proportion of the children in China are bright and intelligent, the monotonous routine of work and absence of education results in a considerable number of the adults being unintelligent and dull: the other, a native interested in the supply of child labor to a waste silk filature, who, it was soon obvious, came merely to ascertain how far his particular activities would be affected by any action taken by the Commission. Other than these two individuals the witnesses who gave evidence were persons who did so at the express request of the Commission."

THE information packed into the Report of the Commission is little short of encyclopaedic, and cannot fail to be of world-wide interest to students of the social sciences. For the convenience of those who may not have had opportunity to see the text itself of this epoch-making document it may be mentioned that copies may be obtained from the Industrial Committee of the National Christian Council of Shanghai. Space precludes the possibility of giving even a digest of the contents of the document, but for the sake of retepayers who are supposed at least to take an intelligent interest in the actual recommendations of the City Councillors it is worth while to offer a resume of the third section of the Report which alone will come before the voters at the meeting on Wednesday April 15. In its preliminary observations to Part III the Commission directs

attention to the fact that there is, "at the present moment no regulation of labor in any part part of China." This raises the question of the difficulty of beginning such regulation in a foreign settlement in China such as Shanghai. "As far as the Commission is aware, the question of the possibility of prohibition or regulation within one particular industrial area to the exclusion of the rest of the State or country in which the same is situate has hitherto never arisen, and the fact that the Foreign Settlement does not even comprise the whole of the particular industrial area of Shanghai in which it is situate obviously does not lessen the difficulty of the present problem... It is obvious that any action which might have the effect of raising the cost of production within the Settlement would be not only unfair to industries competing with those outside, but would be also unwise from the more general point of view, since it would tend to the subsidization outside the Settlement of the very evils which were being attacked within... It was only after a very careful and lengthy consideration of the factors set out above that the Commission arrived at their conclusions... in its opinion the standard to be aimed at and to be adopted at the earliest practicable moment is that set up by the Washington Conference."

THE following are, then, the recommendations which the Shanghai Municipal Council are "fathering" and upon which the ratepayers are shortly to vote—that is if those who have the *right and the responsibility* to vote appear at the Special Meeting: On a Minimum Age the Commission recommends that the Council should forthwith seek power to make and enforce regulations *prohibiting the employment* in factories and industrial undertakings of *children under ten years of age*, rising to twelve years within four years from the date when the regulations come into force. On Hours of Employment the Commission recommends that the Council should seek power to *prohibit* the employment in factories and industrial undertakings of *children under fourteen years* of age for a longer period than *twelve hours in any period of twenty-four hours*, such period of twelve hours to include a compulsory *rest of one hour*. On the subject of Night Work the Commission does *not* recommend that the Council should immediately seek power to enforce the prohibition of employment at night of children who can be employed by day. It does, however, consider night work for young children such a serious evil that it is of the opinion that this question should in any event be further considered by the Council at the end of a period of four years. On the matter of Rest Days it is recommended that children under fourteen years of age in factories should be given *twenty-four hours* continuous rest from work *in at least every fourteen days*. As regards protection of children against injury in factories the Commission recommends the *prohibition* of the employment of *children under fourteen years of age at any dangerous unguarded machine, in any dangerous or hazardous place*, or *at any work likely to injure body or health*, and *to close any dangerous or hazardous places where such children are employed until they are made safe*. On the subject of Proof of Age it is recommended that either of two methods be used: by fixing a standard of height and weight or providing, as in the Hong Kong Ordinance, that in any prosecution, until the contrary is proved, the child under consideration is to be assumed to be under the particular age if he so appears to the sitting Magistrate.

THE term "Factory" should be defined so as to cover premises in which ten or more persons are employed in manual labor, and the term "Industrial undertaking" should be defined so as to cover out-of-door occupations except agricultural undertakings. The concluding recommendations are that any regulations should provide for the imposition not only of substantial fines but also, in case of repeated wilful offences, for punishment by imprisonment: and that an adequate staff of trained men and women be appointed for the carrying out of the duties of inspection under the regulation. In studying the report of the Commission—and only careful study, and not a casual reading will repay one in going over this report—one cannot but be impressed by the cool and impartial presentation of facts. There is no wordiness and no gushy enthusiasm of the merely meddlesome professional "reformer." There is no shutting of the eyes to the difficulties involved in making even the mildest of beginnings: but neither is there undue hesitation or groundless fear in attacking a really serious problem. To one who is interested in the manifold aspects of the question it cannot have failed to be encouraging to read the reports and correspondence which have appeared from time to time during the past few months in the columns of the local papers, The Report of the Commission has received favorable attention not alone in China but in various countries of Europe and in America as well. In February the *New Statesman* of London in an article on "Child Slaves of China" commends the practical aspects of the suggestions made by the Shanghai Commission, and the fact that if they are carried out the Shanghai Municipality will not only have taken the first step toward putting their own house in order but that the lead for the whole of China will have been taken. If it is objected, says this paper, that raising wages will mean increased cost of production, it may be replied that better organization may reduce the cost of production as it has in the industry of every other country. And moreover it refuses to believe that employers of any civilized nationality can be content to wring profit out of the bodies and souls of infants. At a meeting held in England in February Mr. H. G. Simms, former Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, expressed his confidence that the ratepayers would rally to their civic responsibility in the matter of Child Labor and would show their alertness by attending the meeting in April.

IT is less than a century since Lord Ashley (later Lord Shaftesbury) got Parliament in 1833 to pass the Factory Act limiting children to a working day of nine hours and young persons to a working day of twelve hours. Of course there are always certain individuals who shout "Wolf, wolf" whenever any change in the established order of things is proposed: this has always been the case whether it has been a proposal to abolish slavery or duelling or the coolie traffic—or war. It is quite unnecessary to review here the arguments against reform that can be advanced—all one has to do is to turn back the pages of history in England ninety years. But if he turns to the pages of a few years later, after reform was well under way, he will find that many who had at first feared and criticised were later foremost in praising the changes. For example in July 1839 an Inspector of Factories, one Mr. Horner, says: "Some proprietors of large mills have very recently said to me that they are convinced the Act has done much good in many ways and that

they would regret to see factories left without some restrictions, either as to the hours of work or to the ages of the persons employed." As "Gargi Devi" has remarked, moreover, "Has anything ever been done without some sacrifice on the part of someone?. . . .A period of transition is always a time of discomfort, not to speak of actual suffering. . .Granted that these very moderate regulations of Child Labor here will cause misery, does that mean we are to sit still and do nothing but shake our heads like a lot of helpless geese? Let us come down to the root of the matter and ask ourselves this question seriously—Is it to the credit of any civilized community to have in its midst a system of "slavery"? Is it right that a child of nine should have to toil 14 hours a day? No. We all agree on principle. If we agree on principle there is no reason why we should not agree in practice. If the principle is right, if the motive is right, then we build on strong foundations." With this stand one can, it seems to us, hardly fail to agree.

BUT, after all, the crisis which is to be faced on April 15, is not a question primarily of whether Shanghai approves or disapproves of the proposed Child Labor regulations. No, on this there can be no doubt that a vast majority are agreed that the recommendations are right in essence and are practicable, and all are agreed that nothing will ever be done to remove a patent evil unless a first short and easy step is taken. The crisis is then whether the RATEPAYERS of SHANGHAI will shake off their natural laziness and apathy and lethargy long enough to attend the Special Meeting to be held on April 15. As the *Municipal Gazette* has said, "For several years past the Council has failed in its attempts to hold a Special Meeting of ratepayers, for lack of a quorum. . . The Council therefore makes an especial appeal to the ratepayers to attend the Special Meeting fixed for April 15, and at that meeting to accord their support to its Resolutions." Surely the least the privileged class of voters of this rich and influential port of China can do is to turn out in response to a civic appeal and do their civic duty. To vote against the mild resolutions proposed would be bad enough but that would be almost insignificant in comparison to letting them lapse through lack of enough care for the welfare of those around us to attend a meeting and register an opinion. We do not believe that either of these unfortunate possibilities will be realized: we confidently believe that this time the City Fathers will be successful in their appeal and that the voters will respond to the clarion call of civic responsibility by attending the Special Meeting and supporting the Councillors in their request for power to act in a cause which must reflect credit to the Model Settlement of Shanghai.

The British Department of Overseas Trade has recently published the following outline of the procedure for handling cargo at Shanghai:

Marine insurance (including fire) is covered by consignor and expires 10 days after the arrival date of steamer. On the expiration of the marine policy, fire insurance is covered by the consignee.

Coolie hire from the Shanghai water front to the consignee's godown is borne by the consignee.

All business done in Hongkong is conducted under British laws. As the port is free from the many political disturbances encountered in Canton, it has become the logical place to effect financial arrangements for trade to the Canton consular district. It is also well equipped with warehouses and has a good harbor. Canton, on the other hand, possesses no public facilities for storing goods. Hongkong, therefore, remains preeminent as a collecting and distributing center for the trade of South China. It is authoritatively estimated that 90 per cent of its total imports are redistributed to South and Central China, leaving 10 per cent, or less, for actual consumption in Hongkong.

"Camouflagers and Alibi-Inventors" in Peking

BY CHARLES DAILEY

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui
Provisional Chief Executive of China

THIS is the season in Peking, and in North China generally for that matter, when it is a little too early for warfare and a little too late for an excuse to get out of it. Among the politicians and the militarists, who differ only whether considered in or out of uniform, there is at the moment a rush of all hands to disguise their movements and their ambitions and to utter the Chinese version of the Litany so far as it concerns "those things we have left undone" and "those things we ought not to have done." Surely there is no health in them, as is evidenced by the excess of camouflage and the abundance of alibis. Somebody is going to get caught at the game in a week or so, an exposure and challenge will result, and then the merry game of war will be on. The leaders privately admit that the outlook is hopeless and many of them are running for cover; the others, backed into a corner, are tightening their belts and awaiting the first shot.

Just where or just when this first shot will be fired, and by whom, cannot be forecast. It might be around Fengtai or Changsintien, those important railway junctions just outside Peking, ever the scene of action in China's wars; it may be in the neighborhood of Paotingfu, some 85 miles to the south of Peking; it may be in Central Honan, a little to the eastward of Kaifeng and to the westward of Kweiteh, and it may be in the direction of Ku Pei-kou, that strategic mountain pass to the Northeast of Peking. And again it may prove to be the result of some clash among some of the minor elements at any other place. Yet the beginning of the actual major engagement must be at one of the places mentioned, no matter where the final phase of the battle may be fought.

Of course, there will be fighting elsewhere; there always is. But the main goal is Peking and the possession of the reins of government. To reach this goal the path must be cleared of opposing troops. All this is based on the assumption that two factions will be willing to fight. Of course, there is always the possibility that one man will refuse the challenge and will bide his time; there is also ever the possibility of treachery in intimate circles, ever the curse of politico-military operations in China. Often this treachery breeds a new war. It was the treachery of Feng Yu-hsiang toward Wu Pei-fu that led to the present state of affairs in Peking; it is the inability of Tuan Chi-jui to comply with the demands of Feng Yu-Hsiang and Chang Tso-lin that has brought about the present situation.

It is about the head of Tuan Chi-jui that the storm will break. In a few weeks; perhaps in a few days; possibly even before this can appear in print, he will have to decide between these two war lords, one dominating Manchuria and the Northeast and the other the Christian Czar of the Northwest. He may refuse the issue; he may flee overnight. In this event there will be an instant rush upon Peking by the two factions. In this Feng Yu-hsiang would have the advantage of a flying start, holding as he does, Peking in

his grip. That would put the Christian General on the defensive and Chang Tso-lin on the offensive. Contrariwise, Marshal Tuan might flee to Tientsin, with Chang Tso-lin coming to his aid, yet with Peking still the goal and with Feng Yu-hsiang still on the defensive. The only difference then would be that the Manchurian War Lord would be upholding the dignity of the Provisional Chief Executive.

So it will be seen that these Lenten days abound in alibis and in camouflage. Everything is disguised, speech especially so. Even the death of Sun Yat-sen has figured in this alibi business, for the influence of the Kuomingtang, either active or negative, is concerned in the devious maneuvering. Two incidents occurred during the lying-in-state of the Kuomingtang Generalissimo in the Forbidden City in Peking that emphasized this alibi side of the game. Both Feng Yu-Hsiang and Tuan Chi-jui contemplated an official visit to the bier to bow revererntly before the body of the Stormy Petrel of China. Each suddenly changed his mind. To get out of the mess each had to provide an ingenious excuse.

The Provisional Chief Executive had arranged to pay his official respects on the afternoon of March 24. Troops were called out and lined the streets some hours in advance of the expected visit; all the influential leaders of the Kuomingtang were on hand in Central Park; the general public was rigidly excluded. Something went wrong with Tuan Chi-Jui's plans; perhaps he was advised that the Kuomingtang might make political capital out of his obeisance; perhaps he felt that the opponents of the Kumingtang might take exception and no longer support him in office, and perhaps after all the reason he gave at the eleventh hour for his non-appearance may have been genuine and not camouflage. It was ingenious, to say the least.

The time for offiering sacrifice before the coffin was set for 3 o'clock. Two or three time previous to this hour he had telephoned the Committee on Funeral Arrangements that he soon would be on the way, each time augmenting his excuses. First he said that he had taken a hot-water bath at noon to refresh himself after the strain of a Cabinet meeting. Then as the hour of dressing came near he sent word that his feet had become so badly swollen as a result of the bath that he could not get them into the foreign-style boots that had been provided. He telephoned that he had considered as an alternative the wearing of the soft cloth shoes of the Chinese style, but having put them on found them ill-suited to a foreign-style military costume. He therefore, would send out hurriedly for a larger pair of foreign-style boots. More minutes elapsed. Then came another ring on the telephone. It was too late to get another pair of boots and it would be a solemn breach of etiquette to appear before the bier in anything but a complete costume. So Marshal Tuan at the very last half-second sent a proxy. Hence the bit of irony in the following speech by General Li Lien-Chun, chairman of the Committee on Funeral Arrangements, in introducing Kung Hsin-Chan, Minister of the Interior, who came as the proxy:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: You have come here to-day in large numbers partly because you admire this great leader of the people and partly because you want to get a view of the embalmed body. Concerning the latter you will have no difficulty in seeing it, but what is difficult for you to see is the Chief Executive, for he has just informed us that he is unable to come in person and has asked Mr. Kung Hsin-Chan to act as his proxy. Dr. Sun was a leader of great ideals, and it is up to you and the masses to fight for the realization of his deals."

It is offered in explanation that the Kuomingtang had assembled a certain selected crowd to see the Provisional Chief Executive make obesiance before the body, and that Marshal Tuan, learning of this and fearing it a political plot to align him as a Kuomingtang sympathizer suddenly found himself suffering from swollen feet.

As to Feng Yu-hsiang, he was less ingenious. The Christian Marshal also had set a day and hour for his coming. He was to be more than welcome, especially as the radical wing of the Kuomingtang or Peoples' party hopes that the leader of the Kuomingchun or Peoples' Army will ally himself with the radicals in the storm that is about to break. Marshal Feng got from under the plea of illness, at once diplomatic and legitimate. But to make it good and effective he sent word to the Peking Union Medical College Hospital asking that a foreign physician be sent to see him in Kalgan.

"Anybody want a trip to Kalgan?" was the word sent around the hospital. Dr. Taylor, chieg surgeon, and another volunteered. It is a matter of common and amusing talk in Peking that they carried their guns with them and after an hour in Kalgan with Feng Yu-hsiang came back to Hwali and enjoyed two days' shooting. When they got back they reported that they had examined the Christian Marshal and that since their visit he was much improved.

So Tuan Chi-jui and Feng Yu-hsiang have nothing on each other, and also neither has given any campagin material to the other. As to the third side of the political triangle, he neither used alibi not camouflage. What is more, he never had it announced that he intended to view the body, and perhaps he was not asked to do so. The Manchurian Tiger has no sympathy with the radical end of the Kuomingtang. He rather inclines to the view of the conservative wing, which seeks a federation of automomous provinces and he therefore looks with favor on the proposal of Tang Chi-yao and his followers.

The definite split in the Kuomingtang cannot long be deferred and with the transfer of the body of Sun Yat-sen to the Temple in the Clouds (P'ei Yuen Ssu) to await the completion of the mausoleum on Tiger Hill, Nanking, the matter must come to a head. Tang Chi-Yao has announced his assumption of office as Generalissimo, while the radical wing at Canton wishes Hu Han-Ming to assume control. As far as the Executive Committee is concerned, these are now nearly all in Peking and have agreed among themselves that the Kuomingtang hereafter shall not have a Generalissimo and shall be ruled by an executive committee. This plan has the hearty approval of the Soviet attaches of the Kuomingtang led by M. Borodin and the Bolshevik professors of the National University, where most of the propaganda among the students over China originates.

When the split comes in the party, then will come the question of a choice by Feng Yu-hsiang. Should he incline to the radical wing and thereby obtain Bolshevik support—and Russian ammunition—then it is more than probable that Chang Tso-lin, who always has favored a form of federated autonomous provinces, will be found courting the conservative faction, and also the ultra conservative element represented by Tang Shao-yi. With lines thus drawn, Tuan Chi-jui will have to come out into the open or flee. Then the business element and certain now quiescent military men, like Wu Pei-fu, are pretty sure to join with Chang Tso-lin, at least until Feng Yu-hsiang has been disposed of or retires to the Northwest to carry on the much press agented colonization scheme, which may be but another bit of camouflage.

In another week the situation may become clearer. Chang Tso-lin has 18 divisions formed. Feng has perhaps 200,000 men. Given the Kuomingtang radicals and such armies as it can bring North plus the moral and perhaps substantial aid of Soviet Russia he will have a potential superiority. But he will not have the support of the stable masses or the sentiment of the treaty powers. The better pieces in the great game of Chess are in the hands of the Manchurian War Lord. Yet he must be careful of his moves. Even a pawn sacrificed in the next two or three weeks may spell disaster for Chang Tso-lin—and perhaps for China.

One wonders just what message he sent to Great Britain and the United States through the Consuls-General in Mukden when he told them he was dissatisfied with Tuan Chi-jui's conduct of the Provisional government. Was it a threat or a hint? One man in particular wants to know, and that man is Feng Yu-hsiang. He, like Tuan Chi-jui, is compelled to make a decision soon. A false move by him and he too will face disaster. Meantime the pawns are moving. At the moment they are active in the neighborhood of Shensi province, the Tuchunship of which Feng demands for Sun Yueh and which Tuan Chi-jui refuses, at the dictation of Chang Tso-lin. Should Shensi go to Feng and with Hu Ching-yi in possession of Honan, then Shansi province, for years the stumbling block in the political maneuvering, will be surrounded and Fence-Rider Yen forced to a decision or retirement.

China may get through without a Spring war, but no one who has been watching the chessboard would accept even a heavy-odds bet on it. Advance or retreat of the Fengtien troops of Li Ching-lin in the neighborhood of Paotingfu possibly will be the first definite sign—the signal, perhaps, for the flight of Tuan Chi-jui or the coming of Chang Tso-lin to his rescue, and possibly both.

Peking, March 31, 1925

Canton serves as the chief center in South China for assembling and sorting exports for shipment abroad, but as no direct steamers operate between Canton and foreign countries these goods must all go to Hongkong for reshipment. Both water and rail connect the two cities, approximately 90 miles apart. A survey of the leading Hongkong exports in 1923 reveals that 58 per cent went to the Canton consular district while 83 per cent of Canton's exports went to Hongkong for transshipment

Professor Giles on Chaos in China

THERE has recently come to hand an extremely interesting pamphlet by Professor Herbert A. Giles of Cambridge University in England. Considering the position that Dr. Giles now holds as well as the knowledge which he acquired during the quarter of a century he spent in China, between 1867 and 1892, whatever he has to say must be listened to with the respect which extreme old age and deep learning ever merit. Had the pamphlet under consideration been issued by one less well known and respected than the venerable Professor Giles of Cambridge, it might safely and well be ignored. But fame and learning carry with them deep responsibility, and the conclusions of so distinguished and erudite a man as Dr. Giles deserve painstaking study and analysis since his conclusions may conceivably cause harm instead of good.

Had the learned writer of *Chaos in China* lived in the days of old when knights were bold, he would doubtless have been foremost in the ranks of those who splintered spears in tourneys and jousts on fields of the cloth of gold. And often, and often would he have given and taken lusty strokes of the sword. But Professor Giles, ardent lover disputation that he has often proved himself to be, was destined for a prosaic age when words have largely taken the place of fists, and when the pen is indeed mightier than the sword. The heat and zeal which would have made of Giles a mighty warrior in the Middle Ages have made him a distinguished polemical writer, and research scholar, of the modern period.

Correctly indeed does Professor Giles sub-title his *Chaos in China* a "Rhapsody"——which term the Century dictionary defines as "The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought." Certainly, it appears to us, there is more of exaggerated sentiment and fancy than of sober, connected thought in this Rhapsody, the occasion of the composition of which was the printing in the London *Times* of certain articles by their Peking correspondent. The *Times* summarized the findings of its correspondent as follows: "Superficial thinkers argue that because China in the long ages of her immemorial history has sunk at many periods into chaos, and has as often revived comparative order by her unaided effort, she will in time recover from her present anarchy if she is left to herself. But the argument is not sound. It assumes that time is not more important in the process of recovery than it was when China lived down the Tartar invasion, or when she assimilated the Manchus: it assumes, too, that for the whole duration of the regenerative process she will remain undisturbed by foreign Powers. Probably she would recover were these assumptions true. The first, however, is manifestly false, and the second is in the last degree improbable. Time has completely changed its value in history, and the change is proceeding with intensified rapidity. The world moves faster every decade."

Following an admission of "the soft impeachment of superficiality," Professor Giles proceeds to flay the *Times* and its Peking correspondent for their past and present mistakes, among which looms large the refusal of the *Times* to publish certain articles by the learned scholar with whose views the editor evidently did not find himself in complete accord. With much of what he says one heartily agrees, for instance the statement, which is understood more clearly now than in former days, that under an autocratic form of government there has been in China much actual democracy both socially and politically, especially the former. It is interesting, but not necessarily significant to hear that Professor Giles "was the first to point out in 1882" this fact and that thirty-one years later, in 1913, Professor Parker pointed out the same; it might be added that a number of others have commented upon this fact, but they are not listed. Nor is it especially noteworthy to know that Messrs. Giles and Baber "were the first foreigners to penetrate by guile in 1867" to the Temple of Heaven, "and to find to our disappointment absolutely nothing of a secret character, but only a layer of dust....I will not say what is its condition now: I prefer to think of it as it was then." It may reassure the hardy explorer to know that since 1867 many other foreign barbarians have penetrated less guilefully into the sacred precincts, and that the conditions remain there apparently pretty much what they were in 1867—there being still several layers of dust to be seen. But such statements as the purely gratuitous and wholly extraneous ones that the "long drawn out T'ai-p'ing Rebellion was finally crushed by a great Chinese statesman, Tseng Kuo-fan, aided by Li Hung-chang and others, also of Chinese birth. That it "is a grossly misleading statement to say as the correspondent says...that 'but for foreign aid it would have wrecked the empire'. Gordon, described to me by the late Sir Chaloner Alabaster, who served under him, as 'sitting in his tent with a bible on one side and a bottle of brandy on the other,' no doubt helped to give the *coup de grace;* and for a long time afterwards his troops were proclaimed as the Ever Victorious Army, a title which had actually been already gained by the Chinese army under Tseng Kuo-fan, with perhaps a certain amount of help from an American adventurer, named Ward, which came in handy so soon as the tide began to turn in favor of the Imperialists. As Ward had only a hundred untrained foreigners with him, it seems absurd to regard him any more than Gordon, who only appeared in 1863, as the saviour of the empire, when for some years the back of the rebellion had really been broken; only its widespread extent kept it dangerously smouldering and breaking out here and there"—such statements as these, we repeat, cannot be passed over in silence, and are wholly inexplicable when coming from a scholar of the reputation of Professor Giles. It was for long the custom of many English writers to treat in a cavalier manner the aid rendered the Imperialists by Frederick Townsend Ward, who organized the Ever Victorious Army and who did much to end the rebellion before Major Gordon appeared upon the scene. But Professor Giles is as far as we know, the first English scholar to take the attitude toward both Ward and Gordon that he has taken here. We find General Sir J. Michel writing to the Hon. Frederick Bruce, H. B. M.'s Minister in Peking, on February 28, 1862. "I consider this (Colonel Ward's) force, if duly supported the military nucleus of better things." In March 1862 Ward was given the rank of Brigadier in the Chinese army, and his force which was, of course, made up of Chinese soldiers led mainly by foreigners (not merely a hundred foreigners, as stated above) was given the title of The Ever Victorious Army in March 1862. If Ward and Gordon played such an insignificant part in the suppression of the Taipings, and if the Rebellion was already long broken, odd it is that the Imperialists should have been so excessively anxious to obtain foreign aid and should have given them such honors and rewards. The scholarly Morse in summing up the fall of the Taipings, after acknowledging the significant parts played by Tseng Kuo-fan and Li Hung-chang, concludes: "The rebellion had devastated a dozen provinces, . . . it had directly killed, in battle, by outrage and massacre, and by famine, twenty millions of human beings: it had reduced the country to extreme poverty and brought the dynasty near to extinction; and from this, the candid historian must admit, China had been rescued mainly by foreign aid, given grudgingly in 1860, but with no sparing hand in the years 1862 and 1863—an aid given because it served the interests of Western nations, but none the less helpful to the government and people of China."

But after all it is not with Professor Giles' admiration or dislike of "Chinese" Gordon and whether he thinks Frederick Townsend Ward merely an "adventurer" that chiefly interests us here. It is with his application of the lessons of China's history to China of the present that we are chiefly concerned. It is not without interest that one observes kinship of thought between Professor Giles and the average Chinese conservative. Says the doughty professor: "In regard to China, it seems to me ridiculous to ignore the fact that first and last there have been some twenty-four changes of dynasty, of which offers several curious analogies with the so-called (sic!) chaos' of to-day all of them, except the last, involving frightful bloodshed and rapine on a huge scale, and covering long periods, as for instance, at the overthrow of the Han dynasty about A. D. 220, when for nearly one hundred years the empire was divided between three martial rulers, who maintained large armies and fought one another without cease for the leadership (Epoch of the Three Kingdoms). *The people of course suffered badly.*" (!) Again he quotes from the *Times* correspondent, "By the indifference to the cruelties being done, those now in power would seem devoid of humanity. . .so wanton is the conduct of her rulers, so apathetic the condition of her people," and somewhat mistakenly remarks, "If this is true, *which of course it is not,* it is the *first time in history that the Chinese people have ever suffered for long,* (our italics) in an apathetic condition, anything like tyrannical cruelty from their rulers. The Chinese people have always governed themselves. . ." One is left perforce to suppose that the term "for long" in China means any length of time including even a century. It is well to remember here thatit was *in 1892* that Professor Giles left China. It is unfortunate that he could not have "been here to see" the conditions in the territory around Shanghai during the past few months, and the even worse conditions elsewhere.

We have heard Chinese complacently remark—Chinese who lived in Shanghai,—that China has suffered before as she is suffering now. They too were students of history, in much the same way apparently that Professor Giles is. It is this very complacency, not to call it callous and cowardly laziness, that is at the root of much of the trouble in China. If the Chinese as a race group had more of that "versatility" which Dr. Giles finds in the Japanese and were willing to put their house in order instead of reading history and concluding that "as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be," they would not make the mistake which they, and Professor Giles, are making and which was pointed out by the *Times* correspondent to the wrath of the Cambridge scholar.

We do not mean by the above remarks to insinuate that no lessons are to be learned from the study of Chinese history: nor we for an instant believe that this was the idea of the Peking correspondent whose writings Professor Giles so mercilessly flays. It is not the study of history but of its application in the light of present day affairs to which the correspondent and we ourselves, would direct thoughtful attention. Contemporary affairs can never be clearly comprehended without a careful study of history, but a study of this important subject without careful attention to its relation to the prevailing conditions of the particular period under consideration, is bound to result in a thoroughly distorted conclusion. By no means does it follow that because China has had one revolution and dynastic change after another, over a period of even four thousand years; and that each of these changes has been accompanied and followed by bloodshed, confusion and anarchy, that therefore these conditions can be repeated in China for an indefinite period in modern times. To think this is to evince ignorance, or an unjustified minimizing of the results, of the Mechanical, Commercial, and Industrial Revolutions which have had such far reaching effects upon not only Europe but the whole earth during the past two or three centuries.

In the days of the Chow, Han, Tang, Sung, Ming and other earlier dynasties China was to a considerable degree cut off from intercourse with the rest of the world. This is not of course to overlook the fact that China has had important relations with foreign countries ever since the spacious days of Han Wu-ti; but it *is* to say that never until the middle of the last century were her relations with the west on a scale large enough to have profound and even vital effects upon her domains and peoples. Nor had the West itself nor Japan, developed along mechanical, commercial and industrial lines sufficiently to be a source of danger to the independence and territorial integrity of the Celestial Empire.

It would seem to be a principle running throughout history that lesser civilizations and backward peoples (not necessarily *inferior* peoples, let us remember but merely *backward* peoples) suffer dangerously from contact with peoples who have pressed ahead materially. This was certainly the case in the contacts between the Chinese themselves and the Lo-los and the Miao-tze in the territory of China Proper; it thus held equally in the case of contacts between the Chinese and the backward peoples of Malaysia; and it was the case when the Europeans appeared in the New World and began their contacts with the Amerinds,

There was a time when ancient Egypt had no rivals to fear; nor had Babylon, nor had Assyria, nor had Rome. Doubtless when the Egyptians had worried along for some four thousand years before the birth of Christ under the rule of about thirty dynasties—some native, some foreign—they too smiled when any one suggested such a thing as a serious turn of affairs by which their nation might become a province or a group of provinces of some new, come-by-chance, up-start "foreign" ruler or rulers. Possibly they too shrugged their shoulders and smiled, and ran lightly over the list of their dynasties to find worse times in earlier history, and conclude that when the critic had lived in Egypt as long as the Egyptians had he would realize that they were a superior race who could not be swallowed or made a subject people. And yet, Egypt, after some four thousand years of more or less independence, territorial integrity, high culture, and numerically large population succumbed to conquest when their geographical position was no longer what it had once been because of changes in military and naval organization.

There is nothing essentially and inherently superior in the Chinese people which dispenses them from the nemesis of history. They are human like other peoples—only they have been exceptionally fortunate in their geographical location. Developing early a high degree of culture in a country favored by climate and cut off by seas, deserts, and mountain ranges from close contact with other powerful and cultured nations, they, like certain other ancient and famous peoples, naturally grew in size and in importance for hundreds and even thousands of years. But it does not follow that the conditions which led to their greatness will continue forever; indeed, as hinted above, it becomes increasingly clear, as one studies present day conditions in the Far East, that these conditions began to change repidly about the middle of the last century. With quick and relatively easy and cheap of communication and transportation, the earth has grown perceptibly smaller, and whereas China was once far away from powerful and predatory neighbors, she is now, so to speak, in their midst. The steam ship began to replace the sailing vessel in the late fifties of the nineteenth century; since then the railroads, the telegraph, the airship, and the radio, have brought London and Shanghai many degrees nearer each other than they were in the days of Captain Charles Elliot, Lord Napier, and Mr. Caleb Cushing. For an illustrative map of what we are describing our readers may consult Mr. King-Hall's *Western Civilization and the Far East.*

But many of our Chinese friends apparently consider that the bad old days of Imperialism ended with the return of Shantung to China in 1923; and others seem to feel that the American policy of the Open Door is quite sufficient to ward off danger even if Imperialism does still exist. This may be a pleasing but it certainly is a dangerous delusion. Have our optimistic friends, including Professor Giles, never heard of economic imperialism and peaceful penetration? Was it not the Chinese themselves who largely demonstrated to the Europeans that it is not necessary for a territory to be annexed in order to drain it of its wealth? Has it not been the economic imperialism and peaceful methods of penetration used by the Chinese in the Philippines, the Netherlands, East Indies, Australasia, North and South America which has resulted in their becoming so unpopular and being managed, or even excluded, by carefully drawn up regulations? The Chinese early discovered that it did no harm to let the European hold the cow while the Chinese milked her! And from the Chinese, if they had not been clever enough to think out the scheme for themselves, the Europeans could not help learning the secrets of economic imperialism through peaceful penetration.

After all, the Europeans and the Chinese are not so very dissimilar when it comes down to a question of Imperialism: both are human, and one of the foundation instincts of humanity is that of acquisition. And from acquisitiveness on a national scale comes national imperialism. Therefore one can not help concluding that the Peking correspondent who remarked that *time* is now more important than it was when China lived down the Tartar invasion, and that it cannot be assumed that China will forever be left alone by the Powers, was correct——and not his critic, Professor Giles, who, after all, has been away from China too long to be quite conversant with conditions here at present. It must be admitted by even the most conservative of us that China *has* changed somewhat in the past thirty years. And those Chinese, or foreigners, who fall back on the old argument from China's past history that China has gone through equally as bad periods or worse than that at present are leaving out of consideration the changes in the rest of the world which have not failed to have a reflex influence upon old China and its "teeming millions."

M.

Increased Expenditures and Income Shown By S. M. C. Financial Report

The annual financial report for 1924 and budget for 1925, issued last week by the Shanghai Municipal Council, shows an ordinary income of Tls. 8, 430,892 as compared with Tls. 7,429,806 for 1923 and an ordinary expenditure of Tls. 7,963,325 as compared with Tls. 7,027,738 for the previous year. A typographical error of Tls. 27,000 exists in the ordinary income of 1924, on one page being set down as Tls. 8,430,892 and on another being stated as Tls. 9,403,892. The former figure, however, checks up with the detailed comparative statements covering the ordinary income for 1924, which changes the increase of ordinary income of 1924 as compared with 1923 from Tls. 974,086 to Tls. 1,00,086·

The Municipal Electrical Department shows the highest net revenue during the last five years of operation, as well as the greatest net return on capital outlay, in its report for 1924.

The surplus carried forward to 1925 in the ordinary budget is Tls. 467,567. In the extraordinary budget a deficit of Tls. 382,959 is carried forward to 1925.

The figures below indicate the growth of municipal income and expenditures during the last five years:

ESTIMATES	For 1920.	For 1925.
Ordinary income	Tls. 4,742,870	9,404,370
,, expdt.	4,715,250	9,181,170
Extraordinary income	5,162,820	6,328,630
,, expdt.	5,163,612	6,333,620

(Incl. Tls. 2,800,000 for Electricity Dept.)

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China the Eternal

BY PEARL S. BUCK

(From the International Review of Missions, British Missionary Quarterly)

I SAID to myself, as the old junk was towed slowly through the wandering canal, that China had not changed after all. And I was glad. The indolent toiler in the neighboring field looked up from his clods with the same vacant interest as we passed, his blue coat cast aside and his brown back shining in the morning sun. The little villages were as sleepy and as dirty as ever they were in the old days, with their swarms of dusty children sprawling in the streets, naked and cheerful. Mothers gossiped in the doorways, their shuttles twisting gently with the spinning of coarse cotton thread, and they stopped occasionally to unfasten a well-worn button when a toddling youngster's hungry mouth came nuzzling. The old grandmothers and grandfathers doddered and dozed against a mud wall, in the hot sunshine flies, and all was peace.

It was even reassuring to have a mangy yellow dog rush at me from the bank with startling directness. Evidently foreigners were infrequent still. I might go back to my home then in the drowsy little old interior city and be quiet again, shut away forever, if I liked, from the incessant turmoil of progress as the West sees it. For I was weary of screaming locomotives and factory whistles, of swerving automobiles and the frantic rushing-about of too many people with strained eyes and tightened lips and restless laughter that was not gay—of all those things which are to be found in the centres of the world.

To be sure, I had been rather dismayed when I stepped off the train at Liuyang. There had not been a train there when I left. A cigarette was an awesome thing and a dangerous innovation, and the most foreign object in the place had been a decrepit silk hat owned by the magistrate. Now I stepped off the Blue Express, if you please, and was received into the literal bosom of a swarm of blue-uniformed railway coolies, who seized my bags and bore them off, even as others of their kind had done in New York and London. I was dazed, and only a primitive desire to cling to my possessions urged me on. The Chinese equivalent of 'Keb, sir?' and 'Taxi! Taxi!' was shouted at me as I was deposited on a brief stretch of asphalt walk, and I sat myself in a luxurious new ricksha and was borne down the street.

That street! I had left it a delightful, ambling old thing lined with junkshops and bakeshops and coffin-shops, all in deep, one-story buildings open to the street, and with all sorts of queer and astounding sights and smells. There was never such a thing as a policeman, and at any time of day the most interesting brawls took place between long queued coolies, with such fervid cursing of ancestors that genealogies were bandied about until a fight sounded like one of the 'begat' chapters out of Genesis. These quarrels were a pleasure and recreation for the whole community, and every man in the immediate neighborhood laid down his business and hurried to the scene, agog with anticipated excitement. Fortune-tellers' booths were tucked into the great gate of the city wall, and there on a hot summer day in the cool shady depths of the thirty-foot-thick arch one might find the most delicious watermelons, rosy and dewy, and split open to tempt a man to his last penny and a mighty stomach-ache.

Well, it was quite different now. A chubby-faced young policeman in a prodigiously starched white uniform promenaded the street with a fixed bayonet and immense dignity. The little dirty quaint shops were gone, and in their stead were plate-glass windows with gay displays of tawdry Japanese and Western produce: hats, shoes, watches, spectacles, ties, ribbons, face powders, scents, and rouge—everything a very young American college boy or girl with exceptionally loud tastes might long to possess. And then into the city gate, all swept and garnished, and all the old blind fortunetellers gone with their scrolls and cryptic rhymes and strange geomancers' tools. No watermelons any more, nor anything save huge cigarette-posters plastering those dark and ancient bricks and defiling their sombre age with crass and glaring colors.

Thus it was that I stepped on the old junk with a sense of relief to be borne a week away into the interior. Day after day had slipped past, leisurely and still. I had watched the quiet evening light flow through old curved bridges and had seen the bowed figures of homeward passers black against the golden sky. I never saw even a wheelbarrow; only the lumbering old oxcarts, their drivers cracking long whips over the sluggish, unmoved oxen as they paced slowly along the dusty country roads. At night wild geese flew low against the horizon, fearless in this harmless land, and occasionally even at high noon the canal bobbed with tiny teal-ducks, diving and fluttering and unafraid of the women beating clothes on the stones at the water's edge.

Restful and unstirred this countryside, whose inhabitants knew and cared nothing beyond what their forefathers had known and loved and lived by. Their greatest excitement was a market day, with a juggler and a troupe of traveling actors, with a repertoire of historical plays and threadbare costumes, for amusement. For worship, the bowing before the tablets in the old ancestral hall, a bit of incense at the temple when one was sick, and a sacrifice of cakes and fruit and rice wine at New Year's or to the moon god in the eighth month. Otherwise the steady length of days with the leisurely tilling of rich fields and the receiving again of generous harvests. Occasionally there was a flood of swirling, muddy water from that old sorrow, the Yellow River, and then there was a year of bitterness, stoically borne, and they buried their dead.

Life ran very deep and still in this hidden corner of the world. Death and birth, misfortune and prosperity, were known and shared by all in utter simplicity and with no display beyond the fixed stateliness of ancient customs.

Then came I again to my little old city. It was quite unchanged, I thought. The junk was moored to a stout peg in the bank and I walked down the gangplank and along the foot of the city wall to the gate. It was the same as ever. I remembered the vines springing from every crevice, and the determined little pine wresting a scanty living from between the bricks. It had grown and spread to the top of the wall.

I passed through the gate and down the cobbles of the main street. The same old hot-water shops, and then the blacksmith's shop, with the bellows still squeaking and the fire flaming behind the half-naked apprentices, beating a twisted, glowing piece of iron. I stood and watched a minute, and they wrought the molten mass into a plough-share before my eyes. The old blacksmith looked up and gave me a sooty smile from his blackened face and a casual word of welcome home again. Five years was little to him. There was such a lot of time. It was never either long or short—just natural.

Curious faces, fridndly faces, familiar faces—all just the same, thank God. An old deaf sewing-woman recognized me and greeted me affectionately:—

'You are back? It is good. We hear there is fighting and distress abroad and we feared for you. Now you are safe. There is peace here.' And she patted my hand.

'No bandits?' I asked.

'Oh yes, outside the city,' she answered calmly, 'but we lock the gates at night and are safe enough. Anyway, they are not so dangerous as the fire engines and strange spirit-machines of which I hear. Ah, you have seen many things, I doubt not, which would frighten an old woman like me, in those wild, foreign countries. Well, you are home again now, and here every-thing is as always and we are safe.'

Yet not many days passed before I began to wonder. Was it all the same? To be sure, the shell of the city was unchanged—tea houses, the streets, the old temple, the market-places teeming and bickering and brawling. My old friends came to see me as before, and we had leisurely and dignified talk of many things as we sipped our tea, and nibbled the little sesame cakes. But the heart of things was stirring. There was a strangeness, for instance, when old Mr Ch'u stopped smoking a water pipe and took to flippant little cigarettes, and his wife solemnly lit a huge black cigar in my living-room. The sight of that dainty, fragile, tiny old soul in a silver-gray satin coat and a pleated black silk skirt holding in her slender fingers a cigar fit only for a Western business man, and a fat one at that, was rather overwhelming. I could not reconcile the delicate, aged lips strained about the ugly thing. But evidently it was not the first time, and the old pair felt themselves in the height of Shanghai style.

Or take Li Chi T'ien, the only son of the white-haired artist on the Street of the Three Temples. The family have always been students and artists and teachers.

'What are you studying, Li Chi T'ien?' I asked, amazed to see such a sturdy specimen before me. I had left him a thin, dreamy lad, always immaculate in pale silk robes.

'Agriculture,' he laughed, answering me in English. 'At the University. Great stuff! We do much practical work.' The explanation of the browned skin and bright eyes, then.

'Why agriculture?' I asked curiously.

'China needs the practical science,' he replied firmly.

'What does your father say?' I asked again, looking at the boy's hard hands and short nails. He had had such soft hands before, white as lotus buds, with long, transparent nails.

ACHIEVEMENT!

Have you done anything with 1925 yet?

Has anything happened to you which did not happen before? If not it is about time you made a few plans for the future so that things may happen.

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'Oh,' replied the youth nonchalantly, 'he does not like at first. But what to do? We students are modern. China must become modern. We wish to adopt the goods of the West. We must make China now, we young.'

Or old Mrs. Ch'en. Now old Mrs. Ch'en was an ardent Buddhist and very anti-foreign. Only a chance to help a sick child had given me the entrance to the proud, conservative house. Even at that, I could never quite forget that she deplored my misfortune in being of a white-skinned, light-eyed race. She received me in state always in her handsome guest-hall, dusky with age and the darkness of rich old carved beams and pillars. I never dared admire freely the heavy brass candlesticks on the long redwood table under the ancient painting of a Ming emperor, or the deep jade urn. These things were family heirlooms, too precious to be mentioned by a mere outsider. But this time when I made my deep obeisance she took my hand lightly, and laughing said:—

'I too have been a traveler since we met.'

'Yes?' I said interrogatively.

'Yes,' she replied, seating herself and waving me carelessly to a chair. This in itself was astounding enough, for heretofore the polite preliminaries to seating ourselves had been endless.

'Yes,' she continued, cracking a watermelon seed skillfully, 'I went to Peking to have my sickness cut out. You had heard I had a sickness?' I shook my head.

'Oh yes, a terrible sickness. It grew in me as big as that,' she measured off about a foot of space. 'My husband being dead, I asked his next brother, who is head of the family now, if I might go to Peking to have it cut out. You see, I had taken medicine from every doctor in town—oh, the very best medicine; centipede heads, even, and the milk of a young mother with her first child, and all to no avail. My son came home from Peking University then, and he said the foreigners could cut it out so that I should be quite well. You can imagine how afraid I was. I would not even hear of it, until I began to see that it would be either my sickness or my life, and my son said he would stand beside me and promised that he would let them take nothing from me except the sickness. For, you know, it is said the foreigners wish for our hearts to make medicine. Although I no longer wholly believe that now.

'Well, the head of the family refused to let me go. He said it was better to die respectably than to go to a foreign devil. I just waited until he was ill one time with his opium, and I went with my son secretly. Such a white, white place, the hospital! And I slept peacefully throughout the cutting, and knew nothing more until I found myself in a bed like snow for whiteness, with the sickness beside me on the table in a bottle. I brought it home and here it is.'

And there it truly was, in the place of honor between the jade urn and the candlesticks, a large bottle of alcohol with a ghastly, red-veined tumor within. But meanwhile old Mrs. Ch'en is quite reconciled to foreigners. The operation was evidently the event of her life, and people come from far and near to see the marvel of a sickness safely imprisoned in a bottle. She has become famous, and reigns in conscious distinction among her townspeople.

Such things have set me thinking rather idly as to what the West has really done to China. Has the invasion of a foreign civilization a menace in it for this ancient and honorable race? Is there danger of denationalizing them with the dazzle of our brilliant, effervescent life? I do not think of the commercial pacts and treaties by which we have blackened ourselves in many ways. I mean that subtler touch of personalities, the dominating arrogance of the Anglo-Saxon upon the apparent passivity of the Oriental. How is it working out, and what have we to fear for the Chinese?

Well, many things, superficially. I think first of this freedom of the sexes which is sweeping over us. It is an intoxicating thing to young men unaccustomed to even casual contacts with erstwhile shy and modest maidens to find themselves in the coeducational college which are springing up in the large centres in China. Girls are bobbing their hair and with their shorn locks are discarding the old downcast eyelids and ready blushes. I saw to-day a brilliant young woman, married by her parents againt her will, who calmly wrote to to her husband saying she no longer desired him. With which informal divorce she is going her way and making a remarkable record for herself in college. Of course the conservative folk are holding up their hands in righteous horror, and we hear a great deal of the sanctity of the home to be preserved at all costs.

'What if there never was any sanctity?' said the young woman grimly. 'Someone has to be the vanguard of the courageous young against old and criminal social usages.'

I dare say she is right. Anyway, right or wrong, I place my vote of confidence in the young of any race and age. Their frank eyes are apt to see more freshly and clearly than our old ones, cautious and befogged with years.

Intoxicating, yes. So intoxicating that some of them are being swept off their feet into the mire beside the road. That is inevitable. The weak heads will have unsteady feet. But the strong ones will march on to force a better order, I believe, so that in the end even the weak will be stronger. To be sure, they do arrange things, these boys and girls.

'Where is Miss Wang?' I asked my class yesterday, missing her keen young face.

'Oh, her fiance is here, and she went to see him.'

'What!' I cried aghast. 'Why, no Western girl would do that. She should wait for him to come to her.'

'When he has come so far already? Are not men and women equal?' was the simple answer. Old half-forgotten precepts of my young days rose to my lips, but on second thought I let them die. Who am I to superimpose my ideas of a mediaeval Western chivalry upon these clear-headed young things? Let them work out their own salvation freely.

Meanwhile the vanguard marches on. Behind them is an invincible procession ending away back in the little primitive towns and villages, where the ancient customs seem to prevail untouched. Yet even there they know that they are part of the procession. And this is the beginning of progress.

Religion? Well, opinions might differ as to what has really been accomplished. We have been divided ourselves. So far the contribution of Christian missions has at least been as much educational as moral. It is a good thing, too, for if we have presented our religious dogmas with one hand we have given them science with the other, and being canny creatures they have applied the science to the dogmas. This, on the whole, is an encouraging fact. The Chinese is a fair-minded individual, and he has applied science remarkably impartially to all religions alike, with the result that the real stuff of which Christianity is made stands up well under the test. Considerably better than any of the other old religions. Therefore we hear a great deal to-day of an indigenous Church in China and the Chinese applications of the principles of Christ. A good many of us are going to see some cherished dogmas and denominations cast aside, but some of us will see emerge the rare figure of a Man, liberated from the trappings we have put upon Him, which were not of His choosing.

Just now the weakest thing in China is the government. Everything one hears of it is true. It is quite as bad as possible. It could not be more corrupt and helpless. What then? Well, I do not think the procession of youth will pass it by. Given time for them to grow a little more in depth, I believe these courageous young will fall upon it and demolish it. Bolshevism? No, I think not. The young Chinese rants a little and philosophizes a great deal, but he has an inner foundation of unemotional, hard common-sense, a practical gift from his ancestors, which will made him stop and see what Bolshevism has done thus far, and finding it barren of fruit he will cling to a saner, slower order of progress.

Time, time—that is the great essential of the Chinese. Expose him, figuratively speaking, to the best we have, let him take the best as he sees it, and then let us wait for development; wait, if need be, with patience to the third and fourth generation. They have always built slowly. Their great city walls are typical. Huge foundations, steady, immovable, laid with the unhurried hands of a hundred generations of men. So again with their ancient civilization. It has been a thing of ages. It must be so again in its rebuilding. They are not a facile, quick people. They must see well and work slowly. But the result will be founded in the depths and it will be sure.

The carpenter next door but one to me came last year to make me a little dragon-carved table. He spent weeks over the pattern. Every detail must be perfectly clear before he could begin. He brought me half a dozen drawings. At last the table was fashioned and finally finished, and then polished exquisitely as only dull teak can polish. It will be a thing of beauty for my children's children. Now this does not mean that there will not be much cheap work done in many things—cheap politics, superficial education, shoddy commercialism. That is a phase of progress. For the last ten years the famous chinaware of Kiangsi has been degenerating into a distressing stuff made for quick sales for foreigners. Blurred patterns and careless workmanship made sad those of us who know the rare old rice-pattern bowls and teacups. But last summer I noticed some of the old lines creeping back. The temporary fever of the sudden new market was passing. The old craft was coming into its own again.

'This is an old design,' I remarked to the proprietor in a china-shop.

'Yes,' he said with a smile, 'there is a beauty there which has been tried and found to be well beloved.'

So I say the menace of Western civilization is superficial. I confess I do not like many things. I do not like, for instance, to see these young men and women students just back from abroad locked in the foolish embraces of modern dancing. It is unseemly and unfitting. I keep seeing behind them the graciousness and dignity of their ancestry. This hopping about is unworthy. We have better than that to give them. But I realize too that they must find it out for themselves and we shall have to endure for a space until they do so.

Least of all am I afraid of denationalization. They may adopt foreign things wholesale for a brief time. But the immutability of Chinese nature will be too much even for their own desires. They will unconsciously and inevitably begin to adapt—adapt customs and religion, morals, and politics—and in the end be quite as individually Chinese as ever. Indeed the West may be rather astounded some day to see certain things she had considered her own become so essentially Chinese that she will have to swallow hard and rub her eyes and think to remember their real origin.

Many times has China been conquered, so they say. It must be true, since history writes it so. But the conquerors and all their pomp are long since gone; enveloped, assimilated. And the vanquished have become the final victors through sheer persistence of inertia, and of time. It has been as much as a nation's life is worth to conquer the Chinese. Unresisting and resistless, they have slowly and peacefully dissipated the alien forces and in a hundred years have again become the conquerors.

It is this unreasoning, enduring individuality which the foreigner first dislikes and then perhaps unwillingly admires in the Chinese. He never quite understands it. It is more than pride of race, although it has that element in it. It is an unconscious thing, a conviction which is part and parcel of their make-up that China is the real place and everything else is foreign and extraneous. But it is more than that. It is like the ocean—inexplicable, changeful, yet fundamentally unchangeable. Everything added to it does not increase it, and nothing can really be taken away from it. It is as natural and as unaccountable as an element of nature. Whatever it is, it is the quality which will keep China sane in a whirling world. It will keep her young people sober and her old from the hopelessness of the times. It provides for them a sublime self-confidence which nothing can destroy, a firm belief that all will eventually be well, in spite of present flood and famine and banditry.

'Are we not the people of the middle country of the world?' asked my old teacher the other day in a tone of tranquil surprise and as innocently as a child. And I, for one, was not prepared to say him either yea or nay.

Industrial Notes

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line of the Chinese Government Railways is calling for tenders for the supply of rails and fastenings, according to U. S. Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard, Shanghai. Tenders have also been invited for the structural steel work on the new Customhouse, Shanghai.

A five per cent dividend was declared by the Klebang Rubber Eastes, Ltd., at its annual meeting held last week in Shanghai. C. J. L. Stewart presided at the meeting, being supported by A. K. Craddock, H. E. Rigge, directors, and W. S. Royston representing J. A. Wattie & Co., secretaries and general managers.

The Asia Life Insurance Company has made another forward step in life insurance health in China by bringing Dr. Fritz Ries to Shanghai from Germany. Dr. Ries will serve the company as Assistant Medical Director.

A prosperous year was reported by the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., at its annual meeting held last week in Shanghai. Despite the fighting around Shanghai the company earned a larger profit than the previous year. A. D. Bell, who presided, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Lowe. Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors.

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J. V. MacMurray Recommended Next Minister to China

John V. MacMurray, assistant secretary of state, has been recommended as successor to Dr. J. G. Schurman, American Minister to Peking, who has been appointed Ambassador to Germany. His recommendation as successor to Dr. Schurman will now go before the United States Senate for confirmation, but it is not considered that any objections will be raised to his recommendation.

Mr. MacMurray, at present assistant secretary of state, is generally regarded as one of the best informed of American diplomats in Oriental affairs. Although still a young man, he being in his forties, he has had a long and brilliant career in American diplomatic service. His first appointment was in 1907 when he was appointed secretary of the American Legation and Consul-General at Bangkok, Siam. The following year saw his appointment as second secretary to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg, where he served for three years.

After two years' service at Washington as assistant chief and chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, he was appointed secretary of the American Legation at Peking, serving there for four years. In November 1917, he was transferred to Tokyo as counsellor to the embassy and he spent the following year alternating between Peking and Tokyo on special missions. In August 1919, he was again asked to take up his duties at Washington, this time as chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State.

During the Washington Conference he served as an American expert assistant on Far Eastern and Pacific Affairs. He edited "Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China, 1894-1919," which was published in two volumes in 1919.

Mr. MacMurray is a graduate of Princeton and Columbia Universities.

LOST—Temporary Certificate No. 3 for 100 shares of the Capital Stock of Great Western Riding Academy, in the name of J. W. Baldwin, dated April 7th, 1924. Application has been made to said Great Western Riding Academy for a new certificate and all persons are hereby notified to show cause, if any, within two weeks from the date hereof, why such new certificate should not be issued.
April 4, 1925.

W. R. RICE, Treasurer,
3 Canton Road.

American Chamber of Commerce Holds Annual Meeting

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, at its annual meeting held Monday April 6, at the American Club, elected the following as members of the Board of Directors: C. S. Beatty, Sun-Maid Raisin Company; W. I. Eisler, agent U. S. Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation; F. F. Fairman, Dodge and Seymour; B. C. Haile, Pacific Mail Steamship Company; V. G. Lyman, Standard Oil Company; F. J. Raven, American Oriental Banking Corporation; A. E. Schumacker, Equitable-Eastern Banking Corporation; C. V. Starr, American Asiatic Underwriters; and O. G. Steen, Dollar Steamship Line. The officers of the Chamber for the coming year will be elected at the first meeting of the Board of Directors.

J. Harold Dollar, retiring Chairman presided at the meeting and presented the annual report of the Shanghai Chamber as well as that of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce in China. Following the chairman's report, A. E. Schumacker, treasurer, read the financial statement of the Chamber showing a balance of Mex. $14,413.57 on hand. During the ballotting a general discussion of the activities of the Chamber was held, special emphasis being placed upon the two major accomplishments of the Chamber during the year, the passage by Congress of the China Trade Act and the appropriation of G. $4,000,000 by Congress covering the construction of a new fleet of patrol boats for the Upper Yangtsze.

Upon the recommendation of Mr. Fleming, a rising vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dollar, the retiring chairman, for his work in behalf of the Chamber as well as American interests generally during the past and preceding years.

In an extensive and comprehensive report, the chairman reviewed the activities and accomplishments of the Chamber during the last year. After discussing the China Trade Act and the new patrol fleet for the Upper Yangtsze, he drew attention to the disturbed conditions of China, saying that the only encouraging factor in the new situation was the convening of a national reorganization conference in Peking, adding, however, that this conference has run against the same snag "that has wrecked all previous attempts at unification, the military problem."

The resumption of relations between China and Russia, it was pointed out, has simply opened the field for Bolshevik propaganda, instead of having the effect of stopping communistic influences. The hope is expressed that the responsible Chinese merchants and propertied interests will see the danger and move to bring about improvement. The Chamber has taken the position that no move should be made by the United States government to appoint delegates to commission at Peking until China has a government fully able to accept responsibilites and carry them out in good faith with foreign governments. The matter of the organization of The American Far Eastern Chamber of Commerce was viewed as a forward step. It is planned to have headquarters at Manila, and it will include the Associated Chamber of Commerce of China, the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands and the American Merchants Association of Tokyo.

Briefly, the subjects discussed and the position of the Chamber on other subjects of interest at the meeting was as follows:

The argent need of new consular buildings in Shanghai.

Favor single control of all community chartities, celebrations, etc.

Organization of the Shanghai Paper Importers' Association.

Cooperation with the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China in the raw silk trade.

The desirability of concentrating all Government activities in one building, from the standpoint of efficiency.

Favor the reverthing to the former fee charged for American passports, namely G.$2 instead of the present charge of G$10.

Favor suitable legislation providing financial assistance from the Federal Government towards the running expense of American schools subject to periodic consular or other inspection and approval.

Among other subjects taken up in the report were: U. S. Courts for China, commercial arbitration, boxer indemnity, International Famine Relief Commission, illegal taxation, extraterritoriality, depreciated silver and copper coinage, payment of claims against the Chinese government, tonnage dues in Chinese ports, exchange of news between the United States and China.

The report closed with a re-statement of the traditional friendship felt by Americans generally, both at the home and in China, for the Chinese people.

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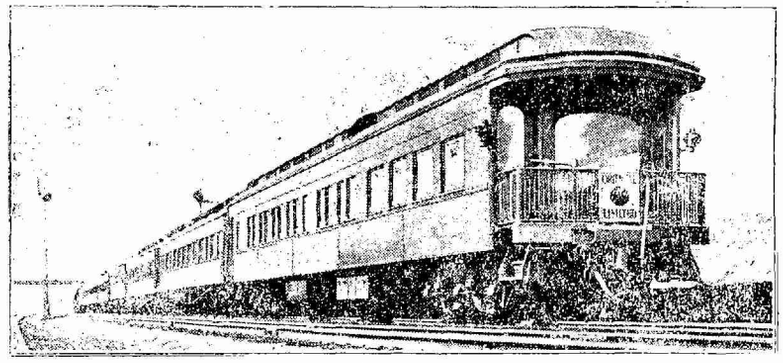

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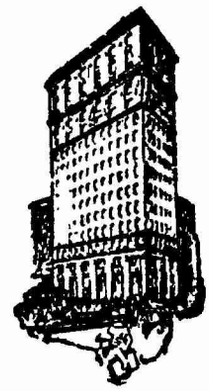

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An Agricultural Policy For China.

BY DR. C. Y. TANG

IN the present stage of rural reconstruction of China, various problems are confronting us because of the change made from a selfsufficing agriculture to a commercial agricultural nation. In order to bring agriculture back to normal development and to save Chinese toilers from reverses, it may be well to construct a national agricultural policy whereby producers may profit by the experience of other countries. The main economic forces determining an agricultural policy are as follows:

From the point of view of world economy, territorial specialization of production gives producers an advantage in producing the most favorable products, and saves consumers from paying more in buying products which are produced in less favorable regions and which are protected only by tariff discrimination and government subsidies. From the point of view of national economy, however, it may be better for a country to produce certain essential food and raw products, even though they can be produced more cheaply in other countries. The reason is obvious. Any emergency may result in even greater loss to the nation which foregoes the production of some particular products than the gain due to dependence upon cheaply produced foreign commodities. England offers a good example. England has been for a number of years dependent upon other countries for food and other raw materials to supply her vital needs. The World War, however, caused a high cost of food that became a heavy burden on the people. On November 11, 1922 it was found that flour was at 2s. 7d. a stone; potatoes Is. 2d. sugar at 9d. per pound; beef at 2s. 2d. per pound; sausage at 2s.; milk at 10d, per quart; eggs at 6s. per dozen; Cheese at 2s. per pound; tea at 2s. 9d per pound; coal at 2s. 6d per hundredweight; tobacco at 1s. per ounce; and even then prices were artifcially controlled in the interests of the consumer, and every consumer was strictly rationed.

The members of the sufferings were so vivid that most of the writers of the war period voiced the encouragement of agriculture, the restriction of food consumption and an empire wheat policy on the ground of precariousness of over-sea's supply. But this was a temporary condition. Why do not the people of England raise food sufficient to support themselves? Why cannot the home products compete with the products shipped thousands of miles from other lands? The questions are answered by the English economist, C. S. Orwin. He says that British rural workers, because of the presence of alternative employment and opportunities for emigration are not lowering their standard of living; secondly, their *family laborers* must be paid; thirdly, fixed hours of work are strictly observed. These conditions are absent in most other European countries.

China's situation is quite different from that of England. We can produce most food products and raw materials from our soil. It is thus highly important that the national agricultural policy should provide for the production of the products which we can produce advantageously, and for the purchase of those which we cannot produce advantageously.

Shall China Develop into an Industrial Nation or Agricultural Nation?

A wide disparity exists between industrial and agricultural nations. Because of their highly developed business organization and industrial efficiency, industrial states create more wealth, absorbs more people and develops more power than agricultural states. States which are economically efficient are struggling to develop markets, to exploit natural resources and to extend trade by way of diplomacy and commercial relations. This often leads to virtual war between competing nations. In the last serveral decades it has also been realized that modern industrialization produces an intense struggle between classes in such forms as 'labor strikes' and 'factory shut downs', and places the state in a dangerous condition when food and raw materials connot be had. Shortage may occur through the industrialization of the states producing food and raw materials, and through the curtailment of the exchange of products during war time. With a highly developed economic structure there are also attendant evils of serious cries and business depressions.

Agricultural states are generally poorer and less developed than industrial states. History shows that a nation primarily agricultural makes a slow progress, either because she lacks the initiative to work over raw products or because she is prevented from doing so by external forces. If

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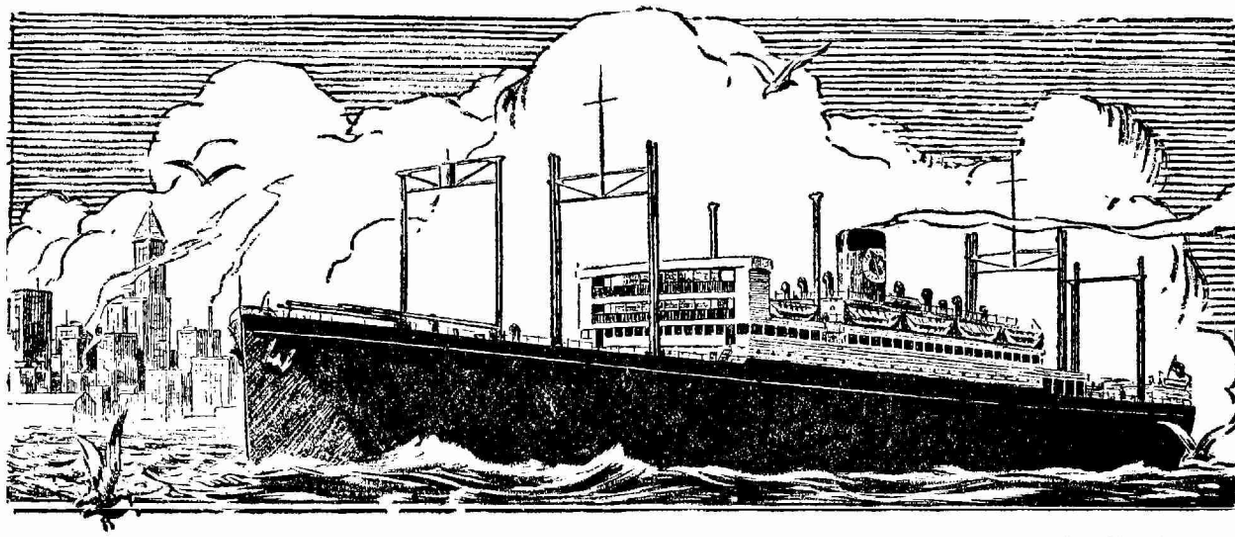

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British enrichment is at the expense of India's prosperity, it is appropriate for the British government to limit the opportunity of manufacturing native products such as cotton, paper, etc. in India in order to protect Lancashire mills. There is relatively small surplus where there is a large agricultural population, for, since agriculture is subjected 'law of diminishing returns', the average product per unit of labor is necessarily reduced continuously with an increase of agricultural population unless it is counterbalanced by increasing individual efficiency through the use of machinery. Low wages of agricultural labor and low standard of living often follow. Moreover in agricultural states opportunities for developing individual talents are more limited because the only industry to be dealt with is agriculture.

A nation which does not participate in world industry and world trade, fails to increase consumption and to make progress. Immense natural resources and abundant, cheap labor are favorable to the industrialisation of China. The problem remains, however, when the industrialization takes place, how can we balance agricultural and industrial interests so that we shall not have over development of one and under development of the other?

Production: The agricultural progress of a nation is judged by the farmer's efficiency in increasing per capita production through the proper use of land, labor and machinery. The farmer is now urged to produce more in the interest both of himself and society. The demand for agricultural products is imperative because the growing industries will take a larger and larger percentage of population from rural industries and leave the rest of the farming population to make up the deficiency.

Some means of increasing the per capita agricultural production are listed below:

1. The production, distribution and sale of good seeds;
2. The introduction, breeding and improvement of good livestock;
3. The introduction of modern farm machinery and appliances to open prairies of northwestern China;
4. The investigation of geographic distribution and uses of economic plants and insects;
5. The use of commercial fertilizers to raise crops so far as large production compensates costs;
6. Control of diseases and pests of both animals and plants;
7. Provision for manufacturing and selling insecticides and fungicides; Study of soil fertility problems in representative regions of the country;
8. Establishment of a crop reporting service to gather information on the production of food and raw materials in different sections of the country;
9. Land utilization;

a. Land classification, classification of agricultural lands based upon an economic survey which gives their location, accessibility to markets, means of transportation, quality and crop enterprises of the region;

Pasture lands, lands which are too poor, too steep, too rocky, for crop production;

Forest lands. Many mountains in China are barren and should be reforested promptly to supply timber resources for future generations.

b. Land colonization:

Encouragement of land settlement by practical farmers and by disbanded troops.

Provisions for government, private companies and individuals to take up new lands,

Immediate use of those lands which have high economic values.

Selection of settlers in terms of farm experiences, initial, capital, and standards of living, morals, and health;

Supervision and advice given settlers as to proper methods of utilizing lands;

Material assistance to farmers in the way of advancing credits;

c. Size of land holdings:

Ways of enlarging, consolidating and distributing land holdings to their proper economic size;

Restrictions against the division of land holdings to much smaller sizes;

Graduated land tax discriminating against those who use lands in the form of private graveyards,

d. Provisions for underdraining the wet uplands in Northern China.

Distribution: The problem of the distribution of agricultural products to the most advantageous markets through the efficient economic channels is increasing in importance. The steps to better the distributing machinery are as follow:

1. Village production of agricultural commodities so that the manufacturers and consumers may have a uniform quality and a large quantity to deal with;
2. Establishment of government grades and standards for cereals and other products;
3. Packing, grading, and shipping, standards;
4. Abolishing land transit tax of 'likin' to facilitate the movement of agricultural commodities;
5. Planning and construction of railroads and highways —the main highways to be built first;
6. Improvement of waterways, construction of wharves and regulation of tolls;
7. Regulation of freight rates and different railroads;
8. Provision for warehouse facilities in convenient places;
9. Promoting of the village cooperative marketing association.

Finance: Farmers in China have suffered from a high interest rate on borrowing money for many years. Many farmers have fallen into bankruptcy because they were unable to pay debts, Cheap credits, therefore, should be promptly provided by the government for this purpose;

1. Long-term credit to meet the needs of those who want to buy land on mortgage over a period of years;
2. Intermediate credit based on personal and collateral security to meet the needs of farmers who want to borrow money for producing and marketing purposes for periods running from six months to two years;
3. New credit machinery organized to fulfil the requirement.

Consumption: If it is true that our economic efficiency is far below that of other power, the way for us to climb the ladder to higher planes is to increase production faster than consumption.

Scientific Agriculture

Education is by far the most important factor in rural reconstruction. It is not too much to expect that in the next few decades our agricultural methods and agricultural practices may be greatly improved through proper education given farmers. Definite instruction regarding production, marketing, soil improvement can be taught farmers, who will come finally to it.

1. The dissemination of better methods of production and distribution to adult farmer by extension staff;
2. The establishment of additional agricultural colleges and experiment stations to conduct research and resisdent work;
3. The establishment of additional village schools to offer educational opportunities to rural children;
4. The training of teachers, supervisors, and administrators to conduct teaching, administration and supervision.

Hygiene and Sanitation: Hygiene and sanitation are badly neglected in the rural districts. Improvements in the way of good ventilation, nutritious food and pure water and proper care for children, will add the healthfulness of the country regions.

Rural Social Organization; Considerable attention should be centered on the communities activities. Chinese farmers are strong in village spirit. Much development can be done to improve production, distribution, education, recreation and so on. Village industries, though some are declining, provide remunerative employment in idle hours and months, and should be organized into units to add some income to farm families.

Government: The national government has an independent sovereign power over provinces. It administers agricultural affairs in a large way. Fundamental defects in the existing national organization are several.

In the first place it will be noted that at present agriculture and commerce are included in the same administrative department. This prevents the successful carrying out of executive services. Secondly, the organization is underdeveloped, as there are only two bureaus to work on agricultural services. In a large, populous country like China we should expect to have special services rendered to agriculture, but this is not so. Thirdly, scientific research has so far not been conducted by the Ministry. Experiments and research are very important factors in effecting the improvement of agricultural practices. Agricultural problems cannot be solved without detailed study. The remedies lie first, in the creation of a ministry of agriculture seperate from that of commerce; second, in the expansion of services by the addition of a number of bureaus headed by specialists; third, in conducting research work; and fourth, in making close connections between the ministry provincial agricultural colleges, experiment stations and other agricultural organizations.

Substantial agricultural progress can be made by formulating and carrying out a definite agricultural policy, which will serve as a guide to lead farmers to seek a better living, better farming and better business. A good national agricultural policy will prevent rural degeneration, restore proper rural health, and reduce the farmer, sufferings. A national policy such as this will gain the confidence of the people and will have a promising future.

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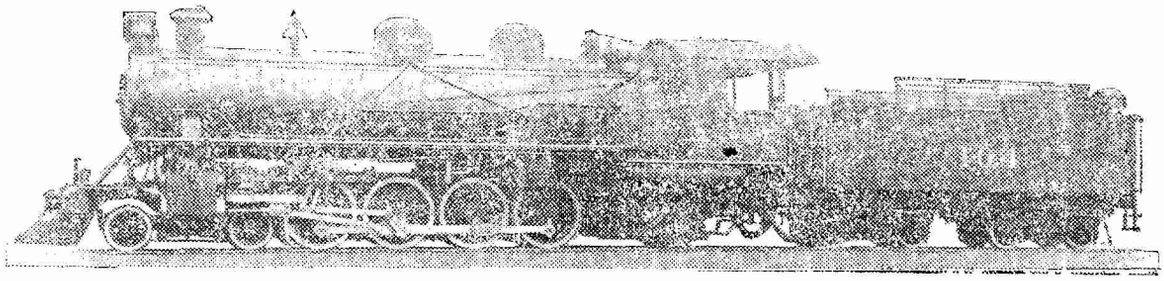

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Chungking	Nanking	Tsingtao
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SHANGHAI

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Men and Events

George B. Cressy, Ph. D. professor of Geology, Shanghai College, delivered a lecture on "A Geologic and Geographic Reconaissance in Kansu, Tibet and Mongolia," before the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday, April 9, at 5:30 p. m. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

C. A. V. Bowra has been appointed acting Commissioner-General of Customs and associate Director of Revenues, during the absence of Sir Francis Aglen, Commissioner.

G. O. Wooten architect and L. Fred Patstone, civil engineer announce their association as architects and civil engineers under the name of Wooten and Patstone, rooms 207-211, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building.

The Chinese art exhibit held at the Palais Cafe building, 57 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 7, attracted more than 400 visitors, mostly Chinese. The pictures deserving special mention were: a portrait of General Hsu, The Nine Dragons, Portrait of Artist by Himself, and others.

A children's Easter party and egg hunt is to be given at the Columbia Country Club on Easter Sunday, April 12, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The party is open to children under the age of fourteen, there being two classes of children under the age of six and children between the ages of six and fourteen.

The Shun Woo Company, established in 1919 as machine manufacturers, have announced their reorganization as the Shun Woo Engineering Works, with offices at 214 Yochow Road, Shanghai. A steady expansion of the company's products, which now include iron and brass founders, castings, boilers and vertical water pipes, is given as the reason for the change of the company's name.

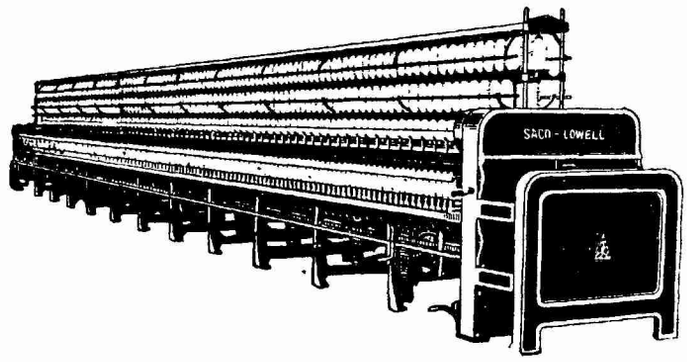
Dr. F. Reis from Germany has recently joined the staff of the Asia Life Insurance Company, as assistant medical director, according to Dr. F. B. Baldwin, vice-president and medical director of the company. It is the intention of the company to expand its health service facilities during the coming year. Dr. Reis is a graduate of the University of Munchen, and has studied at Heidelberg and Gottingen.

The net profit of the Yokohama Specie Bank according to a statement issued by the Board of Directors, for the past half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, rebate on bills, etc.. shows Yen 14,417,952.77 inclusive of Yen 5,268,835.60 brought forward from last account. The directors propose that Yen 3.000.000.00 be added to the reserve fund, and recommend adividend at the rate of twelve percent per annum, which will absorb Yen 6,000,000. The balance, Yen 5,417,952.77, is to be carried forward.

The Shanghai Medical Society held its fifth anuual meeting on March 26, at the Shanghai General Hospital, when Dr. F, M. Nield presided. Reports of the secretary and treasurer were reviewed and officers elected for the coming year. They include: Dr. H. L. Cumming, president; Dr. W. S. New, vice-president; Dr. Morris, secretary and treasurer. The Council elected include, Dr. E. L. Gauntlett, S. A. Ransom, H. C. Patrick, and J. M. Gordon.

A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., last week to pay a dividend of Tls. 0.05 per share (making 10 per cent for the year) Tls. 8,337,25; to write off buildings and furniture Tls. 361.99; rubber factory and stores, Tls. 306.01; plant and machinery, Tls. 951.20; and carry forward Tls. 3,342.98. T, E. Byrne, who presided at the meeting, and who was re-elected a director predicted bright prospects for the current year. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews were re-elected auditors.

T. H. Shaw, young Chinese ichthyologist, is planning to leave for San Francisco on the *President Lincoln* sailing from Shanghai April 15. Mr. Shaw has been the instructor of biology in the Sixth Middle School of Kiangsu Province, Chinkiang, before he gratuated from the National Southeastern University, Nanking, receiving, his degree of B. S. in 1923. For about two years he has been a member of the Science Society of China and an associate of the American Ornithologist's Union, and head of the biological department in Ching Chong High School, Shanghai. Though, in the last seven years, he has collected more than two hundred kinds of fishes in the Lower Yangtse River, the Chientong River, etc., and has studied this subject thoroughly yet he expects to pursue advanced research work on ichthyology in the zoological department in the University of California, Berkeley.



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News from Central China

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin, Hu Ching-yi, Wang I-tang, Yen Hsi-shan, Liu Cheng-hwa and Kan Yu-kun were among those who sent representatives to Yochow to congratulate Marshal Wu Pei-fu on the occasion of Wu's 52nd birthday on March 30. The adherents of the Chihli either attended in person or sent representatives, and Sun Chuan-fang, of Chekiang and Chi Hsi-yuan were also represented. Marshal Wu is reported to be in fine spirits, and received guests in the home of General Kuo Hwai at Yochow.

A train collision occurred last Sunday on the Peking-Hankow Railway between Siehchwang and Siaolichwang as the result of Honan troops forcing train No. 410 to leave Siaolichwang against scheduled time. Five Chinese were killed, and more than twenty were injured. Considerable damage was done to the locomotives and cars, and the mail trains were thoroughly robbed by the soldiers.

The proposal made by the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to the Reorganization Conference in Peking that Hankow be made a special district to be kept apart from military influence following the precedent of Shanghai and Woosung, has not received the approval of the authorities. Chow Sin-tang, chairman of the Hankow Chamber, has just returned from Peking reporting the failure of the scheme, which failed to receive the support of the provincial authorities.

The government in Peking is reported to have under consideration a scheme to gradually deprive Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh of his military power. Chang Hsueh-yen, Chief Counsellor appointed to Hsiao by Tuan Chi-jui, is likely to be appointed Commander of the 25th Division, one of the strongest units of the former Chihli party under the command of Hsiao's kinsman, General Chen Chia-mao, to replace General Chen. It is anticipated however, that such a mandate by Peking will not be tolerated by Marshal Hsiao.

General Hu Ching-yi of Honan has sent a representative to interview the authorities of Hupeh in an attempt to secure a supply of arms and ammunitions from the Hanyang Arsenal. General Hu desires to have immediately 200,000 rounds of ammunitions to replace his stock which is being exhausted in the war with the Shensi generals.

Three sailors of the *U. S. S. Isabel*, accused of attempting to sell a Lewis Machine Gun, the property of the U. S. Navy, were recently sentenced by Admiral C. B. McVay, Yangtze Patrol Commander, to five years imprisonment at Portsmouth, to which place the three sailors are being sent. The sentence will be followed by dishonorable discharge from the U. S. Navy. The strong determination of the U. S. Navy authorities to keep American shipping on the Yangtze absolutely clean and clear from criticism is shown by the recent confiscation of a large quantity of smuggled arms seized aboard an American merchant vessel on the Upper Yangtze, the arms being smuggled by members of the Chinese crew.

A foreign correspondent in western Hunan reports that General Tang Sen-chi is building a military road from Hengchow to Chenchow, and about twenty miles has been completed. The land for the road, however, is taken from the owners of the rice fields through which the road penetrates, and has not been paid for.

The Chungking Y. M. C. A. has started its annual membership and finance compaign under the secretaryship of Chas. C. Skedd. The campaign calls for a fund of $12,000 which includes $5,000 toward an endowment fund. Several strong teams have been organized, and all local Chinese of prominence are joining the campaign.

A foreign missionary at Siangyangfu, Hupeh, recently reported that anti-Christian student at Siangyang and Fancheng are running rampant in their agitations against foreigner and mission schools. The only foreign teacher of the Hauge Academy was threatened with death by the riotous students, but trouble was averted through the intervention of police. The foreign missionary remarked:—"These incidents, occurring as they do in every section of the country, are a sad commentary on the ingratitude of the Chinese student." It is

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also reported from Chungking, Szechuen, that the anti-Christian movement there is not so fierce, though it still continues. The anti-Christians' lack of balance and absence of constructive work have undercut their influence.

A cablegram received in Szechuen states that the Rev. J. R. Earle, of the Canadian Methodist Mission at Jenshow, Szechuen, who was home on furlough, died in Toronto, Canada, after an operation for duodenal ulcer. Mr. Earle came to China in 1907, and was one of the most experienced members of the Canadian mission. He leaves a wife and five children.

The first annual meeting of the Special District Administration, or the ex-Russian Concession of Hankow now under Chinese control, was held last Saturday. The first Chinese-foreign Council elected at the meeting include:—Aitchen K. Wu, chairman ex-officio and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; P. A. S. Sabatin, Russian, A. E. Marker and F. Owen, both British; and Chinese, Chow Sin-tang, C. Y. Wang and Chan Sin-chow.

Wei Chung-chi, manager of the Tau Sin Bank and also of the Venus Life Insurance Co. in Hankow, committed suicide last Monday while confined in the Police jail of Hankow on the charge of conspiracy with a retired Chihli general to stir up revolution in this center. The actual charge, however, was that he received an appointment from an outlawed division commander formerly under Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

In view of protests received from the people, Governor Chao Heng-ti of Hunan has telegraphed the Waichiaopu that the Tokyo Foreign Office be urged to authorize the Japanese Consul-General at Changsha to settle the case of killing and wounding of Chinese students by Japanese marines during an anti-Japanese boycott riot on June 1, 1923. The Hunan governor has authorized Mr. Yang Hsiun-chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hunan Province, to deal with the Japanese Consul, when the Tokyo authorities have so authorized the latter. The people of Changsha threaten to hold an anti-Japanese demonstration on June 1, unless the case is settled.

John Cook, of the Y. M. C. A., visited Hankow recently on his way to Honan Province, which is in the throes of civil war. Mr. Cook visited Kaifeng accompanied by Mrs. Cook and his visit in part was made in connection with the proposal to erect a new and permanent building for the Y. M. C. A. in Kaifeng; and during his visit, he accepted the offer of a suitable site made by General Hu Ching-yi. Mr. Cook left Kaifeng for Peking in company with Mr. Cline, secretary at Kaifeng.

Because of the large fleet of steamers now in operation and the low supply of cargo, freight rates on the Upper Yangtze promise to be low during the coming summer season. The spring rise in the gorges has not yet come, but the river level this year was much higher than the lowest record of last year, making possible a continuous service. In spite of a few accidents, those steamers which operated a winter service, have made fine profits. For the coming season there will be from sixty to seventy steamers running between Ichang and Suifu. The freight rates now tend to decline below the tariff.

Hankow, April 3, 1925.

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News from South China

The Department of Police in Canton has received an invitation from the Commissioner of Police in New York to send delegates to the international police conference to be held there May 12-16 this year.

The ninth Canton athletic meet, scheduled to take place March 16-19, at first postponed to 20-24th, out of respect to the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and then which had to extend to the 26th on account of inclement weather, did not come out as satisfoctory as first expected. The long prepared for display of 1,000 boys calisthenic drill, 1,000 girls flag drill, boy scouts and girl guides review and demonstration, and the national art of Chin Woo physical defence was called off in complying with the military order forbidding exhibitions within period of public mourning for Dr. Sun; and the promised excitement of Japanese, American an i Chinese baseball teams trying to win the champion cup for South China could not be had because of the inability of the Japanese team of Shameen and the Chinese baseball team of Hongkong to play in the changeable schedule of events.

The dispute between the Machinists Union and the Oil pressers Union of Canton City on the question of jurisdiction has become such as to be too serious to be settled by arbitration to be conducted by third party and friendly unions, it is feared, and if both sides will go to the extreme, the workmen in the Shekcheng Arsenal, the Electric Works, and the railroads may be affected. The dispute has been the result of alleged interference of the Oil Pressers Union with oil press owners using machinery of improved type for pressing oil and thus substituting machinists for the ordinary oil pressers. To the Oil Pressers Union, machinists are invading the field of its members. So far the oil pressers have refused to submit the issue to arbitration, and the machinists are considering the taking of the case to the Courts. To the public, there is doubt if the Courts are able to render any relief, because of the recent change of status of Cantonese labor guilds.

Growing interest in athletics among the Chinese girls in Canton was recently seen not only in the 300 girls participating in the track, field, and ball games especially scheduled for them in connection with the ninthCanton athletic meet, March 20-26, but may be also noticed in the fact that, in the membership campaign of the Chin Woo Athletic Association of Canton which has just closed, many names of women and girls are found in the enrolment, and the championship prize for having brought in the largest number of new members and taken in the largest amount of membership fees has been awarded to Miss Fung Yim York. The Chin Woo Athletic Association in Canton has now more than 3,000 members.

Two new silk filatures, each capable of providing work for about 500 girls, have just been opened at Sha-tao, Namhoi, one of the silk centres of Canton. In Kwangtung Province, there are about 300 filatures in all, each having from 300 girl reelers to 500 girls at work every season.

Fung Yat-cho, of the Kwong Tak Syndicate, has been awarded the farming of the aerated water tax for collection upon a guaranteed contribution of $36,000 a year to the Commissariat of Finance of the Kuomintang in Canton.

To bring the many atletic clubs and schools interested in sports together, there will be organized in Canton City for the province a permanent athletic league. It is hoped that this will better promote clean sports and organize future contests. In the past several years, provincial meets were organized from time to time by special committees who are automatically discharged at the end of each meet. This has been found unsatisfactory, and the proposed provincial organization will likely meet general support.

The formation of a peasants co-operative league under the auspices of the Kuomintang in Canton is making progress, and the district of Sunwui on March 22, saw the inauguration of one of these leagues, which are sometimes known as the farmers corps of the Red Army. According to a recent Kuomintang report, more than 15 of the 96 districts in Kwangtung Province now have peasants' leagues,

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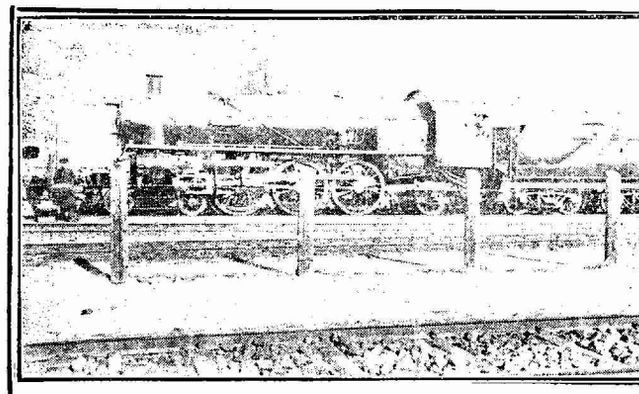

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and they total more 50. The value of these leagues to the Kuomintang was seen late February last when the farmers corps at Hoifung, Eastern Kwangtung, the home town of General Chen Chiung-ming, an anti-Bolshevist leader, succeeded in co-operating with the invading pro-Sun forces and took the place before the arrival of the attackers.

Bolshevism is not unwelcomed among the women of Kwangtung, it appears. Mrs. Kong Yueng, of Yanping, has succeeded to the command of a farmers corps made vacant by the death of her husband, and she is now stationing her forces at Sunhing. She has as her lieutenant one Shum Choy Hing, whom she may marry, according to a vernacular press report.

By an order of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton, all local officials are to contribute 10 to 50 per cent of their next month's salary toward the $500,000 memorial fund in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, their late chief. Officials whose salary runs below $50 may contribute according to their free will, but those receiving above $300 shall come within the 50 per cent requirements. The Dr. Sun Memorial Association expects to erect a building for a library and reading room and also to erect a statue in his honor. The district of Heungshan, the native district of Dr. Sun, has decided upon the construction of a public park to be named for him.

H. W.

Canton, March 26, 1925.

News from West China

Szechwan has profited by its more than one year without fighting. The war clouds that have hung over Peking and Shanghai have not blown so far west, so we have remained in peace. There have been some movements incident upon the program of consolidation that is now going on, and there may be some bullets fired in places, but many are beginning to feel that there is an authority in Szechwan different from anything we have seen since the Revolution, and believe that in due time we will have real government instead of confusion.

One of the largest, and most popular, temples in China has been destroyed by fire. The Erh Wang Miao covered a hillside at Kwanhsien just above the gorge where the great irrigation system begins. This temple was dedicated to the "Two King," or father and son who were reputed to be the originators of the irrigation scheme that has turned the Chengtu Plain into a garden. Without this water we would have a wilderness of scrubs and dry grass where the rice now grows. So the people from all over the province have gone to Erh Wang Miao to worship in order to insure good crops. And in one night all this great glory has gone by the flames. The great grove of trees into which we looked just last month when we were there burned for three days so there will scarcely be timber enough to start a new temple. It will probably be built in time at an expenditure of about $300,000, but it will be a long time before Kwanhsien will be as attractive as it was last month.

Chengtu has been honored by a visit from a man who is justly famous in the world. Dr. Joseph F. Rock, who found the Chalmaugra tree which contains the cure for leprosy, is still on the hunt for the "tree of life," or some other marvel that will benefit mankind. Dr. Rock has written in the *National Geographic Magazine*, so there is no need to introduce him further than to recall that he represents the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Arnold Arboretum of Boston, on a mission to find all the plant life in these parts of Asia that will be useful to mankind. Dr. Rock has come from Yunnan, where he spent some years, and has passed through Chengtu for Kansuh. His next objective is the region of the Kunlung Mountains in Northern Tibet where he hopes to investigate the plant life near the headwaters of the Yellow river. Dr. Rock was kept in Chengtu by an attack of bronchitis, but fully recovered before he left the city on March 17.

The annual industrial exhibition and fair has opened. This year the innovations are: gates open at night so people can remain at the Fair as long as they wish, electric lights that make the Fair a blaze of glory in the evening, running water in the streets with convenient hydrants at many of the corners, and the opening of a cinema. On the opening day of the Fair foreign and Chinese guests were invited to Chinese theatricals and a feast. There were the usual speakers. General Yang Sen, and the French and Japanese Consuls. Dr. Rock spoke, much to the point, showing them what might be done by careful attention to such things as seed selection, tree planting, etc. Perhaps the immediate results of such a talk will be slight, but an authority as Dr. Rock on the subject will bring great influence to bear.

There is every reason to believe that Yang Sen is the man of the hour in West China, and may be in a larger sphere. But he has no ambition to make himself big for the sake of appearances. His ambition is to develop the natural resources of this province of limitless possibilities. Unlike Wu Pei-fu he can carry men with him instead of antagonizing them. Though he knows full well that there are few of those now in the game who have ideas high enough to make it possible for him to work with them, he is always willing to meet them halfway if they can show the least disposition to be decent. The many "kingdoms" into which Szechwan has been divided must give way to the program of consolidation. No sane person can think otherwise. But whenever he is pressed for the incorporation of another district into the scheme he is working out he has opposition, not only from the dictator of that particular district, but from others who fear that he may approach them next. If he would permit the policy of "spoils" that has been the game for fifteen years nothing would be said, but all know that once Yang Sen gets his fingers on a district the old policy must give way to something better. This has been his reputation for many years wherever he has been and few doubt his sincerity now.

The latest move has been to Tzeliutsing the salt center where the big revenue is to be gathered. Without this district Yang Sen will not be able to "carry on." His budget is behind as it is and he objects to asking unreasonable taxes, or to putting out worthless paper money. In course of time he can find other means of revenue, but the people have suffered so severely at the hands of their "rulers" during the past years, that he must turn to the salt administration for help. As soon as it was known that his men were to "take" Tzeliutsing there was the expected objection from General Liu Wen-hwei of Suifu, whose troops were there for no one knows what reason, and from the "bunch" in Chungking. But Yang Sen's men went down to within 100 li of Tzeliutsing and the rest knew that it was more than bluff. Rather than fight he agreed to parley, though he now has an army that no one can touch, and the result is that there will be a peaceful occupation of Tzeliutsing. As we write there is no confirmation of the news that they have entered Tzeliutsing, but it is only a matter of days.

J. R. M.

Chengtu, Sze. March 20, 1925.

The Week in the Far East

The Gold Franc Case and the allegement that a part of the contents have been disclosed as to settlement, the Foochow anti-American demonstrations as a result of the trouble with some fishing boats which lead to an investigation by a secretary of the American Legation, the final workings of the Rehabilitation Conference before it concludes its sessions, the obscure situation in Honan, and federal government schemes of the government of China, comprise the news of importance during the past week in North China. There are numerous rumors of a revival of the spring war, and in many cases, the various Generals are strengthening their forces and positions, which doesn't tend to quell the rumors. Japan concerns herself over her own political troubles and the reform of the House of Peers. The action taken in the House of Peers recently is interpreted as a direct challenge to a struggle with the Japanese people, according to comments made in the Japanese press. Soviet government duing the week issues a trahslation of the Note sent by L. M. Karakhan to the Representative of the Powers Signatory to the Protocol of 1901, in reply to the latter's note of February 27 last, bearing on the question of "steeple chasing," and others connected with the "Russian Glacis."

The Gold Franc Case

Much attention has been paid by the people of China to the settlement of the Gold Franc case, and various papers in North China have disclosed a part of the contents of the settlement, and in conversations with people closely connected with the government and the French Legation, have brought to light a few points which are not too far from the articles of settlement, which are still being kept a secret, says the Chinese press in Peking. The paper continues:

"After much discussion the terms reached between the two sides amounted to sixteen, and are believed to be as follows:

1. The French government will issue a formal acknowledgment on the refunding of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity which is to be used in the business which will be beneficial to both China and France.

2. A formal declaration will be made on the refunding of the money accumulated between 1923 and 1924, to the Chinese government.

3. A declaration will be made on the exchange system of the Indemnity, that is, to adopt the method of telegraphic transfer as contained in the agreement of 1905.

4. The Chinese government will be placed in a position of creditor.

5. Bonds without interest will be made security of the loan and the Bank will be held responsible for the repayment of the loan. It is also settled that if in future, the rate on francs recovers its original position, the surplus fund after the repayment will also be given to the Chinese government.

6. The interest of the loan should be made the fund for supporting Chinese education. The fund should at least amount to gold $200,000. And plans should be adopted to increase the sum to Gold $250,000.

7. The funds owed by the Chinese government to the Bank should be repaid with the fund received from the Loan Bonds.

8. Concerning the repaying of the loan bonds, the different incomes contained in the neutral plan will be used as security.

9. The distribution and the repayment of the loan bonds will be made half-yearly. The bond-holders will receive the same treatment as the other creditors.

10. The form of the loan bonds may be settled by the Chinese Government.

11. The Chinese government may send auditors to supervise of the refundment to Far Eastern creditors.

12. The capital to be provided by the Chinese government for the Societe will be changed into ten million francs which are equal to that of the French Government. The Chinese government will receive the same treatment as the French Government in the Societe.

13. The shares of the Chinese government may be deducted from the loan.

14. The French government, after signing the agreement will recognize the imposition of the Customs sur-tax.

15. The French government will after the signing of the Agreement immediately approve the Washington Conference resolutions.

16. The French government will give an assurance in the form of a document as to the opening of the Customs Conference in the coming autumn. The foregoing comment was carried by a *Chung Mei* despatch.

The Ancient Banque Industrielle Claims Revived

The *North China Daily News* correspondent in Peking, commented on the settlement of the Gold Franc Case, which he intimates the settlement of same has been denied but the final settlement believed to be near. A portion of his comment is included herewith:

"The rumors, which began last Thursday, had their origin undoubtedly in the government itself. Officials are still rather nervous about the extent and the manner of the reaction to a settlement among the political elements throughout the country, most of which are getting ready to seize on any opportunity for embarrassing the government. A few premature rumors will act as shock-absorbers, and may perhaps enable the government to weather the storm when it arrives without much damage.

"It can be taken for granted that the government will not take any action until Chang Tso-lin's approval has been secured. He is now stated to be willing to agree to a settlement provided he and his lieutenants share in the proceeds, which for the present amount to twelve to fifteen million dollars. This sum has accumulated in the Shanghai foreign banks since December, 1922, on account of the French share of the Boxer Indemnity, and the French intimated sometime ago that it would be released to the government on its acquiescence in their contention on the Gold Franc dispute.

"The settlement that appears in sight is apparently first concerned with the resuscitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. This will be done out of the Boxer Indemnity moneys, paid at the gold rate. When this is accomplished, or when the point is agreed upon, it is said that the balance will be remitted to China for cultural and educational purposes, in accordance with the French promise of several years ago."

"The Banque Industrielle"

"When this protracted controversy terminates, the way will be clear to the convening of the Tariff Conference provided for under the terms of the Washington Conference agreement. And then the present postprandial feelers about another reorganization loan will probably be expressed in more tangible terms, waiting of course upon reconsideration of the Consortium principles."

The Foochow Trouble

Anti-American demonstrations continue in Foochow, following the investigation there recently by First Secretary Mayer of the American Legation. A Proclamation was issued by the Governor of Fukien province, as the instance of the American officials, but was apparently of no avail, as the demonstrations continued immediately after the departure of the First Secretary. The trouble arising from the fish industry has involved many foreign organizations and there have been reports of attacks and threats of personal violence. On March 25, 26, and 27, such acts of disorder were perpetrated on the families of the students, of the Anglo-Chinese College, who were given three days in which to quit the city. The Y.M.C.A. students have been ordered to send representatives to participate in the meetings of the student union which openly publishes declarations defying the local authorities. The *U.S.S. Asheville* remains in Foochow harbor and the foreign pop ulation have been put under the protection of their Consuls. It is feared that when the fish industry, colleges and schools, have been completely held up by students, the latter will turn their efforts to other foreign enterprises, unless the provincial authorities take the culprits in hand, which they have thus far failed to do. Promises to do something have been easily forthcoming, but nothing has been accomplished.

The Reorganization Conference About to Convene

It appears that the government has now lost hopes as to getting anything done or definitely accomplished by the Reorganization Conference, though an extra session of that body is to meet next month. The only work now expected from the Conference is that it many make arrangements for the forthcoming People's Conference. A strenuous attempt is being made at the last moment to get a few things done and these are: to organize a Provisional Parliament, and a Provisional President. The law relating to these have already been drafted and only requires the formalities of promulgation to make it effective. There are many difficulties in the way and it is through the Executive Chief will not be able to accomplish these things. For the Post of Provisional President there are two nominees, one is Marshal Tuan, and the other Marshal Li Yuan-hung. In case Tuan fails, the latter will be in line for the job, although it is thought he is no seeker for the job. It is strongly rumored that Tuan will fail in case he doesn't put through the provisional matters of the time.

Hunan and Honan Still Involved in War

The situation in Honan remains the same with fresh battles occuring at different posts, and the situation from without remains obscure. It is reported that General Wu, Tupan of Shensi has notified General Liu that he must not return to that province which should otherwise be occupied by the troops of General Hu, and that he had sent troops to back up his suggestion.

Telegrams to Peking state that General Hsiao Yao-nan has wired the government that fighting has broken out in Chinshih, Hunan. The Hupeh authorities have appointed General Lu Chin-shan, Commandant for the border defence of Western Hupeh. The telegram adds that the majority of militarists in Hupeh desire neutrality as regards the conflict between General Chao Heng-ti and General Hsiung Keh-wu, and wish to prevent the defeated troops of either side from entering Hupeh.

Sun Pao Chi Resigns From Shanghai Tupanship

"Sun Pao-chi has resigned from his post as Tupan of the Commercial Ports of Shanghai and Woosung, according to a reliable report and the Chief Executive is endeavoring to induce him to remain.

Although the appointment was made some months ago following the last Kiangsu Chekiang war, Tupan Sun has not yet actually assumed office since it has apparently been impossible for the government to frame regulations which would be satisfactory to all the elements in Shanghai as well as Peking.

"In the first place, Tupan Sun is said to have held out for two assistant directors instead of one. The Bureau of Law Codification is suspected, according to the report, by Tupan Sun of having changed the regulations at the instance of Yu Ho-teh who has been appointed assisant Tupan.

"Objection is also taken to the fact that the Tupan's Office is put under the control of the Ministry of Interior. In view of these changes from his original plan, Sun Pao-chi submitted his resignation."

Seizures of Drugs in Japanese Steamers

During the week news regarding Japanese steamers, seized recently by the Shanghai Customs, was contained in a report by the International Anti-Opium Association, Peking. The contents of same are of interest.

"The Shanghai Customs statement for the quarter ending March 18, 1925, reports three seizures of narcotic durgs in three Japanese steamers, namely the *Aso Maru*, *Nagasaki Maru* and *Shanghai Maru*. The drugs seized amounted to 1,610 ounces of morphia and heroin. Eight hundred and eighty-one ounces of heroin was seized in the *Aso Maru* coming from Germany, and the balance in the other steamers coming from Japan, but as the 143 tins containing morphia and heroin had neither labels of manufacture or of country or origin of suspicion alone can suggest their possible source.

"This growing phase of the contraband drug traffic during the last two years is distinctly dangerous, for morphia and heroin in unlabelled quantities makes hideous disasters possible, if by chance they got into the hands of ignorant people. Unquestionably this absence of labels reveals a strong wish to escape detection and we hope it indicates more vigorous punishment in countries of origin, but if this be so it does not seem to have lessened the drug influx to China."

The International Anti-Opium Association, Peking, handed the following to *Reuter* for publication:

"The Maritime Customs report for 1924 gives the following seizures:

Native opium	63,169 lbs.
Foreign opium	22,522 lbs.
Opium dross	113 lbs.
Morphia	782 lbs.
Cocaine & Heroin	119 lbs.
Poppy seed	4,036 lbs.

Preparations containing Morphis, etc., valued at 6,795 Hk. Tls.

"Compared with 1923 this shows a great decrease in the seizures of foreign narcotic drugs, but an equally increase of opium seizures particularly foreign opium, which in 1924 was four times that of the previous year. The market value of the narcotic drugs seizures is not less than $150,000 and the sale in China would be at least five or six times this amount."—*Reuter's* Pacific Service.

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New Books and Publications

China Interpreted

The Two Gentlemen of China; By Lady Hosie; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

To the average European, China is an enigma. A young lady of education who has returned lately from Euro-America tells that many misunderstandings about China prevails in the West. Those who come to China for a week or so find only dust and dirt and some quaint things in the great Republic. There are many who think that the Chinese are fond of fighting and the profession of a banditry is looked upon as an honorable one. Some of the tourists in China see examples of the Chinese art here and there and are unable to admire the same for want of knowledge of the Chinese art-ideals. Though the American attitude toward the Chinese is very just, benevolent and sympathetic, still the people at large know little of China.

The author of the book was in China at the time of the Revolution, and she had opportunities to study the Chinese family and social institutions. She has grasped the heart of China. She paints a most faithful picture of the Chinese family life in an interesting way. She finds the Chinese gentlemen as obliging, trustworthy, friendly as any other civilised people in the world. She has removed the veil of mystery from the face of China and exposed the beauties of the Chinese character and the pacific nature of the people in a remarkable way. She takes the reader to the inner apartment of the Chinese home life, which has been little understood so far, and reveals the beauties of it. You can hear the daughter and mother talking intimately and know their mentality.

The book is written in an easy and flowing style and reads like an intersting novel. No attempt has been made in the book to give the philosophy or poetry of China. It is a picture of the real Chinese life. There is a bit of the Chinese religion scattered here and there in the book. After reading the book through the reader is sure to admire Chinese. The author must have considerable artistic taste or she could not understand the heart of the mother, daughter and wife of China so well. All the information contained in this beautifully illustrated book is first hand and it is of great use to those who care to understand the psychology of the Chinese people.

H. P. Shastri

History of England And The British Commonwealth. New York: Henry Holt and Company.

This is the newest history of England and her colonies written in the form of an easy narrative. It is quite exhaustive and gives all the important details. In other books on the same subject the rise of the colonies is not so well treated. Here the author, Mr. Laurence M. Larson, Professor of History in the University of Illinois, spares no pains to make it a useful text book for colleges and schools. The book is written to present facts only and the reviewer finds no attempts at propaganda or screening the unpleasant occurences, as Macaulay has so often done in his historical writings. This book is quite up to date, and contains a good index also. It is not only a political history of the British Empire, but also contains a readable account of the progress of science, art, philosophy, etc. Biographical notes added where necessary and a short account of the Indian saint, Gandhi is also given in the book.

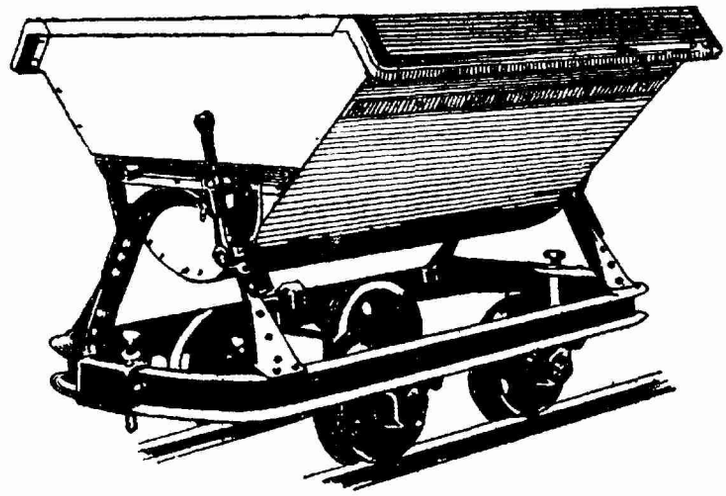
H. P. Shastri

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Very little business transpired during the week under review although prices ruled lower by Tls. 0.50 as against that of the previous period. Fluctuations during the week have been very erratic and nervous, but on the whole the tendency was steady. The cause of such weakness in our market during the early part of the week is attributable to the influence brought to bear by the gradual

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P.O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

declines being registered in Mid-Americans and Indians as well as to the meagre demands from the local spinners.

Taking a general survey of the situation, it is difficult to predict with any certainty the immediate future trend of the market, yet it is permissible, viewing past and present conditions, to foresee no very sharp upward or downward fluctuations in the near future until the situation will shape itself in one way or the other in a more decided manner; and conservatism should, therefore, be the keynote of any operations entered into at the present time.

Yarn:—Since our last report, our market has been quite firm, with prices advanced some two to three taels for near deliveries, but the rates for forward deliveries are nearly the same as those of last week. In all some, 5,000 to 6,000 bales of local spinnings have changed hands for export to Tientsin, Newchwang, Swatow, Ningpo, Wuhu, Amoy, Kiangsi, Tsinan, Canton, Hankow, Szechuen and Changsha.

As to the future trend of the market, we do not think there will be any serious decline of consequence owing to the fact that stocks locally and in the interior marts are practically bare. Should same take place, however, the drop in the raw material will more than make up for the difference.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 13.71
„ -Middling last reported....14.07
Tone of market, *Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Broach per Candy..... 472
Fully Good Bengal,..... 419
Fine Oomra,.....unquoted
Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.	24.90	Spot.
	24.63	May.
	24.90	July.
	24.40	Oct.
	24.43	Dec.
	24.20	Jan.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf.....	Tls.	43.00
Shanghai, Spot.....	„	41.50
M. Ginned, Spot.....	„	42.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	„	43.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	„	39.00

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

April 1. Imposing ceremony accompained opening of Hebrew University at Jerusalem in presence of many thousands, when Earl Balfour delivers speech on Jewish history and intellect.——British government takes further steps toward suppressing piracy in Southern waters.——Winston Churchill expects many troubles in framing of his budget.——One of the largest commercial cash transactions ever concluded in U. S. is the purchase by a N. Y. syndicate, headed by Dillon, Read, Company of the Dodge Motors Company for $175,000,000 cash. The property is owned jointly by the widows of the Dodge brothers.

April 2. French finance is in serious condition and Treasury is at a loss to meet liabilities, causing the Finance Minister to resign.——Standard Oil Company acquires a commanding position in foreign trade as well as American in the purchase of the Doheny oil concerns.——Breaking of the drought causes another slump in Chicago wheat market.——Another transfer of railway interests in America occurs.

April 3. A capital levy is foreshadowed in France to meet the financial crisis and fall of government is not expected.——Canada and United States sign an important treaty relative to drug traffic.

April 4. A clash between the French Premier and Minister of Finance leads to an appeal to the coutry, which is considered as imminent.——Belgian Cabinet resigns.——A ban is placed on immigration of Chinese into Poland.

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D.Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Apr. 6, 1925, Cause No. 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; argument of counsel to plea to the jurisdiction; submitted.

" 6, " " " 2579, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors, Inc.; testimony taken of R. S. Haskell and H. N. Olsen; submitted.

" 6, " " " 2480, L. K. Taylor & Co. v. J. F. Woodworth; testimony taken of L. K. Taylor; submitted.

" 6, " " " 2589, Crow v. Crow; testimony taken of M. S. Crow; Sha Shun Lao; Sung Zung Yung; R. T. Bryan, Jr.; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Mar. 31, 1925, Crim. No. 762, U. S. v. J. R. LaDeaux; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Wong Ah Sze; Wong Shu San Lee; Anna Lee; submitted.

Apr. 2, 1925, " " 767, U. S. v. A. Samson; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. O'Toole; submitted.

" 4, " " " 766, U. S. v. B S. Jenkins; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 4, " " " 763, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Yui Shu Sien; John J. Carney; W. R. Kinipple; submitted.

" 4 " " " 764, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Wong Tsao Lung; Kao Hui Tsoong; W. R. Kinipple; W. H. Bratton; defendant; submitted.

" 4, " " " 765, U. S. v. C. J. Doughty; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 4, " " " 748, U. S. v. H. M. Saydah; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 7, " " " 768, U. S. v. S. Fisher; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Munder Singh; Tsong Yung Tun; Yu Yung Chin; motion for dismissal overruled; testimony taken of defendant; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Apr. 6, 1925, Cause No. 2579, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; judgment by default.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 31, 1925, Crim. No. 762, U. S. v. J. R. LaDeaux; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

Apr. 2, " " " 767, U. S. v. A Samson; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

" 4, " " " 766, U. S. v. B. S. Jenkins; defendant warned.

" 4, " " " 763, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; defendant warned.

" 4, " " " 764, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; dismissed.

" 4, " " " 765, U. S. v. C. J. Doughty; defendant fined $2 costs remitted.

" 4, " " " 748, U. S. v. H. M. Saydan; defendant warned.

" 6, " Civil " 190, Kodak Ltd. v. A. Elliott; judgment.

" 7, " Crim. " 768, U. S. v. S. Fisher; defendant fined $5 and costs.

Assignments for Hearing:

Apr. 14, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2570, In re Max A. Lorenzen, a bankrupt.

" 17, " 10 am, " " 2575, N. E. B. Ezra v. The China Press, Inc.

" 21, " 10 am " " 2437, Long & Company v. Asia Banking Corporation.

" 24, " 10 am, " " 2453, Ling Fu & Company v. Admiral Oriental Line.

Jun. 2, " 10 am, " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar. 30, 1925, Cause No. 2579, Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; notice of motion.

Apr. 1, ,, ,, ,, 2600, Kuang Hsieh Cheng Hong v. Charles T. Boyce; complaint; summons issued.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2601, John Wanamaker New York v. R. M. Williams; complaint; summons issued.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2597, Rudolf Heinemann v. The Brodix Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2410, A. I. Gromov Heirs v. International Banking Corporation; notice of motion.
,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 2480, L. K. Taylor & Co. v. J. F. Woodworth; affidavit; motion for judgment by default; notice of motion.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2598, Oriental Press v. Carl Crow Inc.; marshal's return of summons.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2589, Crow v. Crow; notice of moton.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 2602, Wu Jim-Pah v. Estate of W. S. Emens et al.; complaint; summons issued.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2527, In re estate of Charles E. Richardson; deceased; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2559, In re estate of Edwin C. Jones, deceased; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2560, In re estate of James Barrington, deceased affidavit of publication,
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2577, In re estate of Samuel D. Hepburn, deceased; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2581, Hordy v. Hardy; affidavit of publication.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 2582, In re estate of Wallace Boyd Russell, Sr., deceased; affidavit of publication.
,, 6, ,, ,, ,, 2587, A. Rinaldo v. China & Java Export Co.; answer.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2531, Chinese-American Bank of Commerce v. P. S. Erricson; stipulation.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2574, In re estate of James Henry Brown, deceased; petition to approve sale.
,, 7, ,, ,, ,, 2300, Asia Engineering Corporation v. Shanghai Building Co.; stipulation.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 31 1925, Crim. No. 763, U. S. v. P. H. Byers; complaint.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 764. U. S. v. P. H. Byers; complaint.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 765, U. S. v. C. J. Doughty; complaint.
,, 31, ,, ,, ,, 766, U. S. v. B. S. Jenkins; complaint.
Apr. 2, ,, ,, ,, 767, U. S. v. A. Samson; complaint.
,, 2, ,, Civil ,, 203, Betines & Co. v. Delmonico Sweet Shop; answer.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 704, W. W. Worthington v. H. V. Bernard; complaint; summons issued.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 204, W. W. Worthington v. H. V. Bernard; marshal's return of summons.
,, 7, ,, Crim. ,, 768, U. S. v. S. Fisher; complaint.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

HERMAN R. MEEHLEIB, Planitiff
vs.
FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB, Defendant.

Cause No. 2595
Civil No. 999
SUMMONS

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

FABIANA SERVILLAS MEEHLEIB,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL)

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Mar. 30, 1925

W.A. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required

WHO'S WHO
Among *Review* Advertisers.

PAGE

Admiral Oriental Line 169
Operators of the American Oriental Mail Line, freight and passenger Pacific service.

Asia Life Insurance Company 168
American legal reserve company with branches throughout China.

Anderson, Meyer and Company, Limited 173
Agents "Saco-Lowell" textile machinery.

Baldwin Locomotive Works 171
Builders of locomotives and railway equipment.

British-American Tobacco Company II
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Chinese Government Railways VII
Map showing government railways system.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway 168
Continental railway (electrified).

China Jade Company 165
Jewelry and novelties

Dollar Line IV
Round the World passenger and freight service.

Great Northern Railway 167
Trans-continental railway, The Oriental Limited.

International Banking Corp 174
International Banking Service.

International Savings Society 163
Premium Bond savings society.

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway 175
Passenger and freight service.

Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company ... 179
Railway equipment manufacturers.

Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Company 161
Manufacturers and distributors of cigarettes and tobacco.

Oriental Advertising Agency VI
Outdoor advertising in China.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company 178
Operators of California Orient Line via Honolulu.

Peitaiho Agency The 175
Rentals and sales agents.

Rosenstock's Directory of China 172
Gazetteer and commercial directory of China.

Standard Oil Company of New York III
Socony-Petroleum Products—Branches all over the world.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway VI
Abridged time table schedule

Squires Bingham Company 174
Reliable sporting goods.

United States Rubber Export Company 175
Manufactures and distributors of rubber products.

United States Steel Products Company ..... Back Cover
Manufacturers and distributers of steel and steel products.

United States Court for China V
Court notices.

West Coast Life Insurance Company 167
Insurance Agents.

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(Oriental Press, Proprietors)

113 Avenue Edward VII.

Shanghai.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou — Down — (Main Line) — Zahkou to Shanghai North — Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R *	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R. *	Fast Local *	Local	Night Express R. *	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	7.45	9.15	13.00	15.20	..	18 30	..
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.31	13.16	15.36	..	18.45	..
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.06	9.38	13.23	15.43	..	18.51	..
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.19	9.55	13.39	15.59		19.04	..
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*7 50*	*9 20*	*13.05*	*15 25*	*17 20*	*18.3*	*19.35*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.		*8 08*	*9 38*	*13 23*	*15.43*	*17.4*	*18 4*	*19.5s*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.00	11.10	14.28	17.02	..	19.44	..
Kashai ..... dep.	..	10.05	12.40	15.43	18.19	..	20.50	..
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.35	13.20	16.20	18.40	..	21.20	..
Yehzah ..... dep.	7.45	11.06	14.15	17.00	(a)	..	21.51	..
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.41	15.10	17.40		..	22.26	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.37	12.35	16.40	18.50	....	..	23.20	..
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.00	12.50	17.05	19.10	....	..	23.35	..

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local *	Express R *	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R. *
Zahkou ..... d	..	..	7.15	..	9.30	13.20	15.10	18.00
Hangchow ..... d	.	..	7.40	..	10.05	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.30	..	11.40	15.00	16.50	19.15
Yehzah ..... d	.	..	9.01	..	12.30	15.37	17.38	19.46
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.40	..	13.27	16.25	18.15	20.25
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.38	10.03	..	14.03	16.53	(a)	20.48
Sungkiang ..... d.	.	9 01	11.12	..	15.35	18.10	..	21.57
Lunghwa Junction ..... d	*8 20*	*10 07*	*11.57*	*13.55*	*16.58*	*19 07*	..	*22 18*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8 40*	*10 25*	*12.15*	*14.15*	*17.1)*	*19 25*	..	*23.00*
L'hwa Junction ..... d	..	10.00	11.52	.	16.45	19.00	.	22.37
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.09	12.00	..	16.54	19.09	..	22.45
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.16	12.06	..	17.01	19.16	..	22.51
Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.30	12.20	..	17.15	19.3c	..	23.05

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	7.05	10.00	13.45	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.20	10.17	14.02	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.32	10.27	14.12	17.55	21.57
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.50	10.45	14.30	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ..... dep.	8.55	12.10	15.50	18.30	23.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.15	12.32	16.10	18.52	23.22
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	9.27	12.42	16.22	19.02	23.32
Konzenchiao ..... arr.	9.40	12.55	16.35	19.15	23.45

Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.